The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,806—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 16, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
L. THAMES	4101	760	W. D. Anderson	TUESDAY 17th July.
L. MALWA	3959	500	A. C. Loggin	..24th ,,
L. INDUS	3162	600	S. D. Shallard	..31st ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	..7th Aug.
L. SIAM	3041	550	E. Ashdown	..14th ,,
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	..21st ,,
L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	..28th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	..4th Sept.
L. CATHAY	2885	5?0	W. M. Robbie	..11th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L. proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others, passengers change Vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1883.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	..27th	July.
TEHERAN	2388	400		..10th	Aug.
DELTA	3129	550	A. W. Adamson	..24th	,,
SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	..7th	Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 14, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

S. S. "MALWA," TO LONDON.

THE S.S. "MALWA," leaving on 24th July, will proceed to LONDON, instead of to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
July 10. Superintendent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 25th on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. £ 60	Including		I Class .. £ 52	Including	
II do.... 40	wines.		II do.... 33	wines.	
III do..... 15	With food.		III do. 15	With food.	

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay for

MANILLA on Wednesday ..... 1st Aug. 1883.
CHINA on Saturday ..... 1st Sept. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa	I Class	Calais Route, £ 95	Brighton Route £ 10		
	II do.	do. .. 70	do. .. 75		
From Naples	I do.	do. .. 115	do. .. 125		
,,	II do.	do. .. 82	do. .. 85		

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, May 19, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer L. CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th July. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 300 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ¼ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Names.	Tons.	H.P.	nl.	Comdrs.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. ARMENIA	3,396	480	G. H. Read	..31st	July.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 7th May, 1883. Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THOMAS COOK AND SON beg to inform passengers proceeding home by P. & O. steamers that they ISSUE THROUGH TICKETS for the journey *via* BRINDISI, VENICE or MARSEILLES, available by mail trains, and to break the journey at all places of interest *en route*.

Passengers with these tickets are met on arrival at Brindisi and Venice, and assisted through the customs, free of charge.

Full particulars, and Pamphlet of routes with specially engraved maps (post free 8 annas) may be obtained of THOMAS COOK & SON, Hornby-row, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE,

THE DHORAJI GINNING FACTORY and FULL PRESS, in good working order.

For particulars, apply to the FACTORY ENGINEER, DHORAJEE, or to the JOINT ADMINISTRATORS, Gondal State, Katty war.

Gondal, 6th July, 1883.

WINCKWORTH & ELLERTON.
OFFICE—WAVERLEY HOTEL.

MR. T. W. SCOTT, Civil Engineer and Architect, prepares Designs and Estimates for all kinds of work. Surveying and Arbitration undertaken on moderate terms.

For further particulars, apply Personally to the Office, between 10-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m.

Supervision of Contractors' works undertaken on reasonable terms.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, &c.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, by a young gentleman of respectability an appointment as a CLERK or ACCOUNTANT in a Mercantile or Tradeshouse in Bombay. Has had considerable experience in correspondence and accounts, writes a neat hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful.

Can do all the different kinds of business done in a Printing Office as well.

Any salary above Rs. 50 will be accepted, subject to two months notice, from employers. First-class testimonials. Apply to "The Manager,"

ADVERTISER PRESS COMPANY,
SERAMPORE, (BENGAL.)

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 4 per Share, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending June, 1883, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on and after the 16th July to Shareholders whose names were in the Register on the 6th instant.

Dividend Warrants can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 7th July, 1883.

"TENDERS FOR STATIONERY REQUIRED BY THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT."
NOTIFICATION.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive up to 7th August next, SEALED TENDERS superscribed as above. A list of the articles required can be obtained and samples seen at the Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore.

Any or all the articles may be tendered. Samples must accompany the tender and the successful tenderer will be required to make a deposit in cash or Government promissory notes equal in amount to ten per cent. of the value of the articles tendered, as security for their being delivered, of the approved quality, at the Mysore Government Stationery Depot by the 7th September, 1883, failing which the deposit will be forfeited.

No advance will be made, but the articles will be paid for after delivery and approval.

The undersigned reserves to himself the option of rejecting any tender without assigning a reason for doing so. The tenders will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, at noon, when parties interested are invited to be present.

H. HUDSON,
Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The 6th July, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,900 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th July, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,490 tons, on MONDAY, 16th July, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th July, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on SATURDAY, 14th July, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th July, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,*
Sextants Adjusted,
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered,
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1-4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ACCURATE RAIN-GAUGES.

SPECIALLY adopted for collection of heavy downfalls of Rain, and of guaranteed accuracy, complete Rs. 10-8 cash.

Spare graduated measures, Rs. 5.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

AMERICAN SQUEEZERS.

VERY BEST QUALITY, slipping readily when handled.

	Cash Prices.
With round corners, plain per pack	Rs. 1 12
Do. do. per doz. packs	,, 18 0
Do. gilt edged per pack	,, 2 0
Do. do. per doz. packs	,, 21 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES.

CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne-hook, large blade, wood saw, gimlet, leather borer, button-hook, and screw-driver, durably mounted in finest nickel silver handles ..... Rs. 5 0
Do. do. of larger size ..... ,, 6 4
CHAMPAGNE KNIVES with hook, cork-screw, large and small blade ..... ,, 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

LEATHER-BACKED HORSE BRUSHES.

THE Backs of these Brushes being made entirely of Leather, strongly sewn, are more pliable and effective than the ordinary Wooden Brush, and are more durable.

Cash Price Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FLESH BRUSHES, GLOVES, STRAPS, &c.

FLESH BRUSHES, Wooden Backs, with Straps.
,, ,, Dinneford's Alexandra } with long
,, ,, Demidoff } handles.
DINNEFORD'S HORSE-HAIR FLESH GLOVES.
,, FLESH STRAPS.
,, ARMY, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE PADS.
FLESH RUBBERS. The Clarendon.
LAWRENCE'S FLESH GLOVES.
,, STRAPS.
,, BUXTON PADS.
BADEN HONEYCOMB AND TURKISH GLOVES.
LOOFAH'S CALEFACIO OR BADEN FLESH PADS.
STRAP FRICTORS.

A good assortment of Turkey and Honeycomb Bath Sponges, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Sponge Bags, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PERFUMERY FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

TREACHER'S LAVENDER WATER.
TREACHER'S POONA BOUQUET.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

Atkinson's Ess. White Rose.
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet.
Breidenbach's Wood Violet.
Florida Water.

LUBIN'S PARISIAN PERFUMES.

Forget-me-not.	Millefleur.
Frangipani.	Moss Rose.
Jasmin.	Opoponax.
Jockey Club.	Patchouli.
Kiss-me-quick.	White Rose.
Ess. Bouquet.	Ylang-Ylang.

Low's Upper Ten Bouquet.
Smyth Nephew's Ess. White Rose.
Sainsbury's Lavender Water.

LUNDBORG'S NEW YORK PERFUMES.

Fascination.	Edenia.
Tally-Ho.	Marechal Niel.

Perfume Fountains, Spray Odorators, Scent Sachets, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE DEWAN'S PICKLE,
ANOTHER SUPPLY RECEIVED.

A CONDIMENT of rare excellence; prepared under state supervision from the choicest Indian Fruits. The most delicious combination yet produced. As an adjunct to Meat, Fowl, Fish, Curries, Pilaus, Macaronis, &c., &c., it cannot be equalled, imparting an exquisite zest to the plainest food and reviving the most jaded appetite.

Per Jar, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

THE following PILULES and TINCTURES by LEATH AND ROSS always in Stock, and Fresh Supplies frequently received:—

ACONITUM N.	HEPAR SULPH.
ACTÆA RACEM.	HYOSCYAMUS NIG.
ANTIM. TART.	IGNATIA AMARA.
ARNICA MONT.	IPECACUANHA.
ARSEN. ALB.	LACHESIS.
AURUM.	LYCOPODIUM.
BELLADONNA.	MERCUR. SOL. VIV.
BRYONIA ALB.	NUX VOMICA.
CALC. CARB.	OPIUM.
CANTHARIDES.	PHOSPHORUS.
CARBO VEGET.	PODOPHYLLUM.
CHAMOMILLA.	PULSATILLA.
CHINA OFF.	RHUS TOX.
CINA.	SEPIA S.
COCCULUS.	SILICEA.
COFFEA.	SPONGIA.
COLOCYNTHIS.	SULPHUR.
DROSERA ROT.	VERATRUM.
DULCAMARA.	
HELON D.	

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., Limited, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms:—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand.....Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ..... ,, do. Pts. ,, 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR Messrs. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS,

KTE in a triangle. KODANAAD ESTATES. RTE in a triangle.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL, TWO SILVER MEDALS, FIVE FIRST PRIZES AND SEVEN DIPLOMAS.

Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. packets ..... Re. 1 10
Pekoe ..... ,, 1 6

JUST RECEIVED, another fresh supply of the above-mentioned TEAS, which are very carefully prepared, and appreciated by those who have used them.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

UNMOUNTED, 8 by 6½, Rs. 15 PER DOZEN, 100 FOR Rs. 100.

THE series consist of over 500 Views of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Benares, Jubbulpore, Lucknow Cawnpore, Agra, Gobardhun, Bindrabund, Futtipore-Sikri, Delhi, Umritsur, Lahore, Gwalior Simla, Murree, Kashmir, Himmalayas, Kulu, Spiti, Punjab, Umballa District, Saugor, Ahmedabad Poona, Nassick, Trichinopoly, Conjeveram, Trickalecoondrum, Mahavellipore, Tirupetty, Ajanta Karlee, Khandalla, Matheran, Bassein, Hoshungadad, Borhanpore, Mandhatta, Pachmarhi, &c.

Lists on application.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS
OF THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1882.)

CAPITAL, Rs. 12,00,000

Divided into 6,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.
Issue of 5,250 A 8 per cent. Guaranteed Shares and 750 B Shares.

Rs. 25 payable on application; Rs. 75 on allotment; the balance—Rs. 50 within 3 months, and the remainder within 6 months after registration.

In the event of no allotment being made, the moneys paid on application will be returned in full.

The Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, London, guarantees for the period of three years from the date of registration of the Company, a Dividend of Eight per cent. per annum upon the first issue of 5,250 Shares.

The Dividend guaranteed is to be secured by a Deposit with the Bankers of the Company, in the names of the Honorary Trustees, of the whole of the concession money paid to the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, together with the 750 B Shares.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON, (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.)—Chairman.
NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
MAGNUS MOWAT, Esq. (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
VUNDRAVUNDABIS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq. (Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY, Esq.
Major CHARLES HENRY STRUTT, R. A., (Managing Director, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company.)

HONORARY TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND:
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq., and W. B. GURNEY LITTLEWOOD, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. PRESCOT & WINTER.

AGENT:
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIAN:
GEORGE ANNERSLY GRINDLE, Esq., M. S. T. E.

TEMPORARY OFFICES:
19, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of supplying Electricity in all its applications to light, motive power, &c., also all articles connected therewith, throughout the Presidency of Bombay (exclusive of Scinde); the Native States subject thereto; with Baroda; the Berars; and the Province of Hyderabad. Also over the present systems and lines and future extensions of the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways.

It has secured the business, good-will, licenses, and contracts belonging to, or being negotiated for by, the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company of London, within the limits abovementioned. As also the concessions for the exclusive right of using, licensing, and selling the plant and appliances pertaining to the various patents now belonging to the London Company.

These patents include the Brush Dynamo Machine and Arc Lamp and the Lane Fox Incandescent Lamp, the license for the use and sale of the Swan Incandescent Lamp, and supplies of storage batteries of the Selion, Volckmar and Faure patents.

In Europe and America the admirable results both as regards efficiency and economy obtainable from these various systems are well known and are becoming daily more widely appreciated.

About 34,000 Brush Arc Lamps are ready in use in the United States alone, and they soon promise to be almost as extensively adopted in Great Britain for town and other large lightings; whilst the Lane Fox and Swan Incandescent Lamps are equally successful for internal purposes. In securing these patent rights and powers, however, *the Bombay Company will not be restricted to their sole use, but will have the privilege of adopting any other improved systems or methods of working which may hereafter be developed.*

For India the advantages of Electricity over all other means of lighting are specially manifest. Gas, Oil, &c., are so much dearer than in Europe and America that competition in the matter of cost is on a very different basis, whilst its freedom from heat and noxious exhalations and absence of danger from fire peculiarly adapt it for use in hot climates. In fact, it is the light of the future for this country and there can be no doubt that both for public and private purposes it will rapidly come into extensive operation.

Although the Eastern Electric Light & Power Co. have only been represented here for a comparatively short time and have necessarily been largely occupied with preliminary operations, they are now in a position to hand over as business producing upwards of Rs. 50,000 per annum, and so confident are they, from the numerous applications for the light which they have already in hand, of the ultimate success of the undertaking that they GUARANTEE A DIVIDEND ON THE WORKING OF THE COMPANY DURING THE FIRST THREE YEARS AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE PAID-UP CAPITAL. After the business has been developed, the Directors think that a probable dividend of 12 per cent. might be calculated upon.

The amount to be paid to the Eastern, by the Bombay Company for the business, good-will, patents, licenses, concessions, &c., is Rs. 1,50,000 in Cash and Rs. 1,50,000 in fully paid-up Shares. These amounts, however, will be vested in Trustees for security of the guaranteed dividend.

The plant, machinery, buildings, &c., to be taken over will be at actual cost price.

No promotion money has been paid and all preliminary expenses of every kind up to, and inclusive of, the registration of the Bombay Company will be borne by the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company of London.

The working expenses of the Company will be based, as far as possible, on minimum monthly salaries and commissions on net profits.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Company's Offices, or from the Solicitors, Messrs. Prescot and Winter, or the Agent, Mr. John Marshall, where all the Agreements above-mentioned may be seen and any information obtained.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. { JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS. } 1, East-street, POONA.

THE INDIAN WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY
AND FINE MECHANICAL WORKS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to announce to the PUBLIC OF INDIA that they have got out from Europe a complete set of Machinery for making ALL the different parts of WATCHES, CLOCKS, TOWER-CLOCKS, ELECTRIC MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, MUSICAL BOXES, MECHANICAL TOYS, &c., &c., &c.

Under the immediate supervision of a very skilful Mechanical Engineer of this Special Department we are now prepared to execute orders for every class of Fine Machinery and also to undertake the thorough and complete REPAIR of all kinds of Scientific, Nautical, and other Mechanical Instruments, also of Revolvers, Guns, Rifles and all the smaller parts o Spinning and Weaving Machinery.

NATIVE PRINCES, HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, AND MANAGERS OF COMPANIES, are respectfully invited to test the quality of our work and compare it and the cost, with work done in Europe.

OWNERS, AGENTS AND CAPTAINS OF STEAMERS AND SHIPS have now the opportunity of having their Chronometers, Compasses, Sextants, and every description of Nautical Instrument put into PERFECT ORDER AND MADE AS GOOD AS NEW.

This long-felt want we have had in contemplation for several years, and now that we are about to establish a large MANUFACTORY of this description IN INDIA, we trust our numerous friends and constituents will extend to us the same good-will as heretofore.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. Sole Agents in the Presidency for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos and for Dr. Ministe celebrated Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eye-glasses. 1, East-street, POONA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA,

AGENTS

FOR THE PRINCIPAL GROWERS IN EUROPE AND THE BEST SCOTTISH DISTILLERIES.

The Bombay Stocks comprise every variety of the following Wines:—

BORDEAUX—Red.	PURE SHERRY.	SPARKLING AND WINES.
BORDEAUX—White.	GENUINE COGNAC.	STILL GERMAN WINE
"ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.	SUPERIOR WHISKY.	LIQUEURS, BITTERS, &c.
INVALIDS' PORT.	BURGUNDY—Red.	
	BURGUNDY—White.	

THE ABOVE AT ALL PRICES CONSISTENT WITH GENUINE QUALITY.
PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION. WRITE FOR WINE LISTS.
Contracts for direct shipments entered into at home quotations.

Address:—OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN-GAUGES.

SIMPLE, without mechanism, and adapted to the large rainfall of India. The accuracy of each instrument is guaranteed.

The Apparatus complete, Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-4 per Tin.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

McK. & R.'S OVOID PILLS.

THE Company is constantly receiving fresh supplies of these excellent preparations and have seventy-three varieties in stock, being all those of which formulæ have been published.

Price Lists on application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. B. PHILLIPS and Co. have the pleasure to inform their constituents that they have now PLACED Mr. F. COOK in charge of their Bombay Establishment.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.
Bombay, July 10, 1883.

THE NILGIRI HILLS.

VISITORS intending to PROCEED to OOTACAMUND and COONOOR are advised that HORSES and CARRIAGES and SADDLE HORSES can be obtained from

THE MADRAS STABLE COMPANY, Ld.,
MADRAS.

WANTED,

A VETERINARY SURGEON to take PROFESSIONAL CHARGE of a large STABLE, with an excellent opening for the development of a practice.

Salary according to qualifications.
Apply to
THE MADRAS STABLE COMPANY, Ld.,
MADRAS.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COALS to the above Company for a period of one year.

The coal to be of Davison's West Hartley, Laird's Welsh Hartley and Cardiff descriptions, and the prices must include delivery at the Mill.

Tenders (sealed) to be sent in by 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Bombay, 11th July, 1883. Secretary in Bombay.

MYSORE RAILWAY LOAN, 1882.

THE Mysore Government having arranged with Messrs. COUTTS and Co., Bankers, No. 59, Strand, London, W. C., for payment by them of interest on such DEBENTURES of the above Loan as may be ENFACED for payment of interest in London, parties desirous of drawing the interest on their Debentures in London should SEND them to the Office of the undersigned for ENFACEMENT.

Interest will be paid in Rupees by demand drafts in duplicate on the Bank of Madras, Madras.

No fee will be charged for enfacement.

H. HUDSON,
Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The 6th July, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to call the attention of the Ladies of Bombay and the Mofussil to the NEW STOCK that they have received by the last mail and which they wish to sell at more moderate rates than the other Milliners in the Bazaar. This New Stock is the very best and suitable for making dresses &c.; and will promptly execute the orders.

Black Silk and Satin best quality.
Ditto Colours.
Ditto Black Cashmere and Coloured.
Warm and Cotton Stuff for Dresses of different Colours.
White and Coloured Flannel.
Wedding Bonnets and Veils, &c.

G. P. LUCKMIDASS & Co., Milliners, &c.,
No. 25, Opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR, AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire,
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE
No. 8, Lower Colaba.

NOTICES.

HYDERABAD RACES
1883.

THE PROSPECTUS is now ready and can be had on application to the Undersigned.

M. B. WILKINSON,
May 30, 1883. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of the "COTTON GREEN" GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE has been CHANGED to "GRANT'S BUILDINGS."

W. R. PHILIPPS,
Offg. Supdt. in charge Govt. Telegraph Office.
Fort, Bombay
13th July, 1883.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT ELGI MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

FOR SALE—
"BLOCK HAIRN" FIRE BRICKS, oblong, end wedge and side wedge, Rs. 8-8 per 100.
FIRE CLAY, Superior, Rs. 2 per cwt.
LEE and SON'S CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT, in dammered casks of 448 lbs., net Rs. 9-6 per cask.
EARTHENWARE GLAZED PIPES, "Doulton's," 4, 6, 9, and 12 inch.
LEATHER BELTING, Single and Double, extra quality, by G. Angus and Co., Newcastle.
LEATHER HOSE, Copper rivetted, extra quality.
INDIA-RUBBER SUCTION HOSE, all sizes, to 4 inch.
VERTICAL ENGINES and BOILERS by Shanks, 8 and 10-Horse power.
HORIZONTAL "CALEDONIAN" ENGINES by Shanks, 10 and 20-Horse power.
PORTABLE ENGINES by Clayton and Shuttleworth.
GWYNNES PUMPS and STEAM HOISTS.
LATH

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIX-TEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 p. m., for the following objects :

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. JAMES THORBURN and Mr. VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th July, 1883.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE CRORE OF RUPEES, PAID UP IN FULL.

RESERVED FUND RS. 23,75,000, INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER AUTHORISED SECURITIES.

DIRECTORS :

JAMES THORBURN, Esq. (of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)
CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esq. (of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Hon'ble W. M. MACAULAY (of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.)
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.
J. E. SASSOON, Esq.

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT.

THE Directors beg to present to the Proprietors and Shareholders the accounts of the Bank for the half year ended 30th June last, together with the Auditors' Report.

The season at its opening promised to be a remunerative one. Large crops of cotton, grain and seeds were on the ground, and the harvest brought to market has proved to be the largest on record. But the policy of the India Council, which had endeavoured to maintain a minimum of about 1-8d. for Council Bills, was suddenly reversed, and this market was deluged with telegraphic transfers as well as bills to such an extent that the value of money was not more than 2 per cent. per annum for the first two months of the half year. The immense volume of trade in time absorbed these supplies, and has even kept pace with the unusual amount of Council Paper issued since the commencement of the official year. But while telegraphic transfers on India are issued by the India Council in excess of the amount advertised for allotment each week, and apparently for any amount wanted, the presence of a new factor in our local money market must be recognised.

About two years ago the Government of India asked the Directors to allow the introduction of Post Office Savings Banks, throughout this Presidency. While certain privileges were conferred for the existing Government savings Bank, which is under the management of this Bank, no provision was made under the new regime to secure equal advantages to those derived under the agreement with Government, which has still several years to run, and under which the management of all Savings Banks in this Presidency is vested in this Bank. The Directors were therefore unable to assent to the scheme. During the past half year, however, the Government of India proposed an equitable arrangement to which the Directors had pleasure in agreeing, and in consequence Post Office Savings Banks have been opened in this Presidency under the management of the Post Office.

The Liquidation of the four Mills still drags on. The financial position remains unchanged, but until the Directors are in a position to close the accounts of the Mills, they deem it inexpedient to make the transfers by which the available surplus of Rs. 75,472-15-11 might be passed to credit or Bad and Doubtful Debt Liquidation account. The Directors still expect a further small dividend.

The Profit and Loss Account shows a net gain of Rs. 6,51,120-8-7, including the balance of Rs. 1,07,091-14-10 brought from the previous half year.

The Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Which will absorb	5,00,000	0	0
They have transferred to the Reserve Fund	50,000	0	0
In reduction of cost of Premises	10,000	0	0
And have carried forward the balance of	91,120	8	7
	Rs. 6,51,120	8	7

The Directors in their last report referred to the approaching termination of Mr. Balfour's engagement with the Bank.

He has at their request agreed to continue in office until after the approaching General Meeting, after which he intends to finally leave India, when his connection with the Bank will terminate. The Directors in recognition of the distinguished services he has rendered to the Bank during the fifteen years he has held the appointment of Secretary and Treasurer, have granted him a bonus of Rs. 40,000.

Mr. H. A. Richardson resigned his seat at the Board prior to his departure for Europe, and the Directors appointed the Hon'ble W. M. Macaulay in his stead.

Mr. James Thorburn and Mr. Vurjeevundass Madowdass retire from the Board on this occasion and are eligible for re-election.

The shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th July, 1883.

AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1883.

Bombay, 11th July, 1883.

To M. BALFOUR, Esq.,
Secretary and Treasurer,
BANK OF BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,—We have to submit our report relating to the accounts of the Bank for the half-year ending 30th June, 1883.

We have examined the several Ledgers of the Bank, and also the closing accounts current of the various Branches, and we have found them correct.

We counted the cash and currency notes at the Head Office on the morning of 2nd July (July 1st was a Sunday) and found the balance correct.

The Government Securities held by the Bank on account of the Reserve Fund stand in the books at their original cost; the remaining securities belonging to the Bank have been taken in the Balance Sheet at market values on 30th June. The securities held by the Bank against Loans and Cash Credits, and the securities deposited for safe custody, all agree with their Register Ledgers, and we find the sums total of the Register Ledgers agree in amount with the sum total of the General Ledger of that department.

The Balance Sheet has been thoroughly checked by us with the accounts and documents relating thereto, and we believe it contains the particulars required by the Presidency Banks Act of 1876, and that it is a full and fair statement showing the true position of the Bank on 30th June, 1883.

We have on very many occasions gone through the accounts of the previous days' transactions at the Head Office, and we have always found everything, including books and vouchers, in perfect order.

We remain, dear Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Sd.) N. S. SYMONS, } Auditors.
" EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, }

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK ON 30TH JUNE, 1882.

Dr.			Rs.	a.	p.
To Capital			1,00,00,000	0	0
" Reserve Fund			23,75,000	0	0
" Public Deposits at Head Office			45,67,162	14	6
" do. at Branches			23,87,918	3	1
" Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			1,76,31,718	1	5
" Bank Post Bills Outstanding			9,706	10	3
" Profit and Loss Account			6,51,120	8	7
			Rs. 3,73,22,626	5	8

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Government and other authorised Securities				69,55,146	11	10
" Loans on Government Securities, Port Trust Bonds, and Bullion	62,10,870	10	6			
" Loans on Goods, Metals, and other Securities	3,74,954	2	3			
				65,75,824	12	9
" Cash Credits on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals				10,39,658	0	2
" Overdrawn Current Accounts				1,713	11	5
" Bills Discounted and Purchased*				1,14,09,471	11	0
" Balances with other Banks				11,48,287	11	11
" Premises and Furniture—original cost	5,53,753	6	9			
" Written off for deterioration	2,35,000	0	0			
" Adjusted Value of Premises and Furniture Account				3,18,753	6	9
" Stamps				3,676	1	0
" Stationery, Value on hand				19,300	0	0
" Adjusting Account				1,57,132	9	1
" Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion				96,93,661	9	9
			Rs.	3,73,22,626	5	8

* Rs. 3,87,010-10-2 are past due, but fully provided for.

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ON 30TH JUNE, 1883.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Salaries of Establishment at Head Office and Branches	1,02,749	3	8
" Directors' and Auditors' Fees	10,680	0	0
" Contribution to Pension and Gratuity Fund	6,469	6	4
" Rent, Taxes, Insurance, and Lighting	2,730	14	6
" Law Charges	1,171	13	2
" Miscellaneous Charges	21,900	2	7
" Brokerage	1,831	14	0
" Stationery at Head office and Branches	5,815	13	0
Net Profit for the half-year	5,43,428	9	9
	Rs. 7,46,777	13	0

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Amount of Interest, Exchange, Discount, Commission, and Interest on Government Securities received at Head Office and Branches	7,46,777	13	0
	Rs. 7,46,777	13	0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1883.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 31st December 1882	2,50,000	0	0
" Balance at Credit of this Account	6,51,120	8	7
	Rs. 9,01,120	8	7

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Balance of this Account on 1st Jan. 1883	3,57,691	14	10
" Net Profit for Half-year ended 30th June, 1883	5,43,428	9	9
	Rs. 9,01,120	8	7

E. & O. E.

Bombay, 10th July, 1883.
Examined and found correct.

N. S. SYMONS, } Auditors.
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, }

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ROBERT CLARK,
Chief Accountant.

JAMES THORBURN,
C. DOUGLAS,
W. M. MACAULAY,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS,
J. E. SASSOON,
} Directors.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REWARD RUPEES 5,000.

THE REWARD of Rupees 5,000 offered by a public notification, dated 1st June last, for the arrest of RATTONJI RASTOMJI WADIA, commonly called KAKU WADIA, who was lately employed in the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, REMAINS IN FORCE till further notice.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 14th July, 1883.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club-house on SATURDAY, the 25th August, 1883, at 5 o'clock p.m.

A. A. CONROY,
12th July, 1883. Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 30th June, 1883, have THIS DAY BEEN POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th July, 1883.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the GYMKHANA will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of July, 1883, at 6 p.m.

F. O. BRIDGMAN,
H. D. OLIVIER,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 14th July, 1883.

CHUBB'S
PATENT PAPER BOXES.
NO FITTING INSIDE.
13½, 15, 17, & 18 inches.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the Times of India Buildings.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

D. FERNANDES & Co.,
DISPENSING AND FAMILY CHEMISTS,
CHEMISTS TO HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD AND GOVERNMENT OUTER LIGHT-SHIPS,
ALSO
TO THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS,

AGENTS AND OWNERS OF THE VESSELS.

WE beg to assure you that any orders that you may be pleased to entrust us with, shall be promptly and carefully executed and to the best advantage possible.

Medicine chests, &c., are especially filled and replenished by our own hands. We are also careful in seeing that none but the best medicines are used, and our charges are placed as low as possible. Trial order is solicited.

Liberal discount for large consumers.

D. FERNANDES & Co.,
Opposite Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS
BY
TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Army and Navy Gazette.	Lloyd's Weekly.
Bird o' Freedom.	Life.
Broad Arrow.	Overland Mail.
Daily Irish Times.	Pall Mall.
Fields.	Public Opinion.
Fun.	Punch.
Graphic.	St. James's Budget.
Home News.	Saturday Review.
Illustrated London News.	Vanity Fair.
Illustrated Police News.	Whitehall Review.
Judy.	World.
Lancet.	

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ACROSS CHRYSE,
FROM CANTON TO MANDALAY;
BY
A. R. COLQUHOUN,
Executive Engineer, Indian Public Works.
2 Maps and 300 Illustrations.
2 Vols.
PRICE, Rs. 26-4; FREE BY POST, Rs. 28.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE OF SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart-row, within the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of July, 1883, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 14th day of July, 1883, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

(1). RESOLUTION :—"That the conditions contained in the 5th clause of the Memo. of Association of the Company be modified as follows, viz :—

"That each of the existing 2,500 Shares of the Company of Rs. 2,500 each be subdivided into 5 fully paid-up shares of Rs. 500 each."

(2). To elect an Auditor in room of Mr. James Greenwood proceeded to Europe.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th July, 1883.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

A HANDSOME bay Arab PONY suitable for polo, very active, good action, height under 13 hands. Price Rs. 217.

A pair of well matched silver grey ARABS, perfectly quiet in double and single harness, aged. Price Rs. 750.

Two new Erdody CARTS, built by Windover and Company, of London.

Information regarding buying and selling horses, carriages, furniture, &c., &c., can be obtained from the Undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

J. NEUBERG
5, Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED.
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."
Unequalled in India.

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.
Highly recommended; Mild and Mellow.

		Per 1,000		Per box of 100	
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs.	3	0
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	" 35	"	4	8
Do.	"ROYALS"	" 40	"	4	8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC BY FLOODS.

PASSENGERS and PARCELS can now be BOOKED from stations south of Surat as far as Surat, and from stations north of Sayan as far as Sayan.

Goods cannot yet be booked further than Bachin by stations south thereof, or further than Kim by stations north thereof.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 14th July, 1883. Traffic Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE MECHANICAL construction of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Sewing-Machines is such that it has led to so many imitations, to avoid which buy only from the Company's Head-Office in India, 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a good LANDAU, with one or a pair of steady Horses. Address 23, Marine-lines, Bombay.

WANTED, a smart SALESMAN, who can influence Indents. Also as INDENT CLERK with knowledge of Book-keeping. Apply E. R., care of this office.

SMOKERS' DELIGHT.—Little Devils, made of the choicest leaves of Habannah tobacco of a delicate flavour and fragrant aroma. Rs. 3-8 per 100.—Howard & Co.

8 ANNAS' TIFFIN daily at Bombay Hotel, Fort. Soup, Chops, Stewed-steak Cutlets, Roast Mutton, Curry Salad, &c. Board & Lodging Rs. 50, Boarding only Rs. 35 per mensem.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh consignment of Pure Darjeeling TEA, from GYRGE GONG ESTATE, at Re. 1-8 per lb. packet.—BARTON & Co., General Merchants, Bombay.

125° KEROSINE-OIL FOR SALE. Apply to THARIA TOPAN, or the GODOWN-KEEPER at Mazagon.

SHIRTS.—Our new designs are now opened out. Patterns and measurement instructions post free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £376,000 per annum.

MILLER and RICHARDS' PRINTING PRESSES and TYPES, &c., kept in stock FOR SALE at EWING and Co.'s, Sole Agents, Calcutta.

WANTED, a MUCCADUM, must be a man of means and respectability. Terms to be had on application. Apply to H. S., care of this office.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players; can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 19, Meadow-str.

MR. B. A. DE NORONHA, near Gloria Church, Mazagon, has returned to Bombay and will give Music lessons on Piano, Harmonium and Violin.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 96 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. each, 6-pr. per doz.; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WANTED, for Stud purposes, a few young, well bred, and shapely WALER MARES. Apply stating full particulars to MAJOR NUTT, Gondal, Kattywar.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A LARGE depôt of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and MUSICAL BOXES in all varieties, sold wholesale and retail. Prices moderate. P. RATANJI, 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Ports Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, etc., etc., interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IF you want really good sound COFFEE you MUST go to PEARSE'S Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of 12 casks Japan ware, consisting of tea sets, vases, beer jugs, lamp stands, and milk jugs, &c.

The above is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 handsome strong bay Australian mare, goes well in saddle, 6 years old.

Excellent Wynaad coffee, cheap, to close an account, from six annas a pound.

4 pieces oil floor-carpet, 75 by 18.
1 " oil stair-carpet, 75 by 3.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th July, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF WHISKY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms—

Ex s.s. Belgravia.

3410-30—30 cases, 30 doz. quarts, whisky, "old Trossack's blend."

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF DAMAGED GREY YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Galatea.

21 bales, each 500 lbs., grey yarn, No. 40s. mule, slightly damaged by water.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales dhoties.
15 cases white ground prints.
4 cases white jaconets.
2 cases T. Red, 5 colored scarfs, 53 by 2½.
1 case T. Red chintz scarfs.
2 cases best India pale ale in quarts and pints.
1 double barrelled muzzle loading gun in case.

A quantity of household furniture of a gentleman, consisting of winter and lady's worktables, conversation couches, folding and easy chairs, hatstand, wardrobe, child's cot, &c.

On account and at the risk of Jafferjee Sharrufally, of the firm of Shurufally Heptoola—

Ex California.

355 boxes, each containing from 2 to 3 gross, clay pipes, more or less.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Kayoom Surrufally—

19 casks blacking, ex Janet Court.
6 cases Dr. Wynne's toilet powder, ex Compta.

On account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Abdool Hoosein—

2 cases blacking, ex James Watt.
4 cases blacking, ex James Watt.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Mahomedally—

2 cases blacking, ex Elfic.

On account and at the risk of Ismailjee Abdool Hoosein—

3 cases Dr. Wynne's powder.

On account of the concerned—

An invoice of 11 cases hardware, ex s.s. Lady Dalhousie, consisting of black digging forks, shovels, gardon trowels, meat choppers, engineer hammers, hatchets, weed forks, picks, caroline hoes, pickaxes, American wedge axes, hand saws, pruning saws, pit saws, claw hammers, pincers, ladies' hammers, turnscrew, &c.

On account of the concerned—

Ex s.s. Galatea.

2 bales grey jaconets, damaged by water.

AT 2 P.M.

Any horses and carriages that may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, the whole of the very valuable and handsome French-polished, richly carved and plain Spanish and teak-wood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich objets ornaments, handsome Japanese flower vases, valuable pictures, &c., the property of Major C. H. STRUTT.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th July, 1883.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention; Horses purchased in single and double harness, at the yard. (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
and all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; HOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
HARRIS Co., DEBEAUX & Co.; SCOTT MASCARENE and Co.
AGENTS FOR RANGOON
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th :—Pachumba (s), from Kurrachee; Buldana (s), Calcutta. On the 14th :—Inchirhona (s) and Gian Monroe (s), from Port Said; Armenia (s), Liverpool; King Arthur (s), Narakel. To-day Chindwara (s), Calcutta; and Bertha (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 14th :—Ravenna (s) and Geelong (s), for China, &c.; Khandalla (s), London, &c.; Mecca (s), Zanzibar, &c.; Kingdom (s), Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6 (weather permitting) :—

Overture	Concert	Till.
Operatic Selection	Cox and Box	Sullivan.
Valse	Kuss	Strauss.
Grand Fantasia	A Night in Berlin	Hartmann.
Valse	Chantilly	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Recta entered, and the s. s. Geelong left, the dock on Saturday.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A portion of the roof of Mr. Chubildas Hury's house, situated at Bapoo Khote-street, fell in on Friday night last, without injuring any one.

THEFT AT COLBAT-LANE.—Balcrishna Salgadhur, living at 3rd Colbat-lane, reported to the police on Friday last the theft of a gold nose-ring set with pearls, valued at Rs. 40, from his room on the previous night.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th July was 43,727 maunds and in money Rs. 24,110, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

THEFT OF A BULLOCK.—Kassia Easoo was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a bullock, valued at Rs. 40, the property of Mahomed Lalkhan. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT KHOJA-STREET.—Robert DeSilva reported to the police on Friday last that while he was lying asleep under the influence of liquor in his master's dispensary at Khoja-street, his pocket was picked and a purse containing currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 160-12, stolen.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Hussain Meerabhoy, a coachman, was on Saturday last charged at the instance of Constable Collis, V.C., before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with driving his vehicle, on the previous evening, in Carnac-road, in a rash and negligent manner. He was convicted, and fined Rs. 5.

THEFT.—Vursen Bhugwan, a coachman in the service of Framchund Royal Chand, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a box containing books and writing materials valued at Rs. 7, the property of Moolchund Kanaram, from his place of business at Mombadevi, on the previous night. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday last at its registered office, 1 Rampart-row, for the purpose of adopting a special resolution modifying the conditions contained in clause 5 of the memorandum of association. Mr. James Thorburn presided. It was resolved that each of the existing 120 shares of the company, of Rs. 2,500 each, be subdivided into five fully paid-up shares of Rs. 500 each.

THE HANDBELLRINGERS.—The Lynch Family, whose visit has been a pleasant relief to the dull monotony of existence in Bombay at this time of the year, gave the last of a series of performances in the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday afternoon. Their stay, which has been only too brief, terminated under circumstances full of good augury. The audience was unusually large, consisting of between sixteen and eighteen hundred persons, including a goodly number of native families, who seemed to thoroughly appreciate the efforts of the performers, and to be greatly pleased by the novelty as well as the varied character of the entertainment. The programme had been attractively arranged, the campanological exercises, in which the interest of the audience is concentred, being judiciously interspersed with pianoforte solos, songs, &c. From Bombay the company go to Poona, where they will give their first performance on Wednesday evening. Thence they go to Madras, and will probably pay a farewell visit to Bombay about six weeks hence.

KAKOO WADIA.—"Kakoo" Wadia is said to have made good his escape from India, and to be making for shelter beneath the Stars and Stripes. If true, this is highly creditable to "Kakoo's" genius, but it speaks ill for the good name of the Bombay police. We hope "Kakoo" will not meet with sharper men than himself in America. What a comedown for him should he be swindled by enterprising Yankees !—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

MR. J. POLLEN.—Mr. J. Pollen, C.S., Assistant Commissioner in Sind, proceeds to-day on seven months' leave to Europe. Mr. Pollen has not been very long in the Province, but there are few indeed in the service who could have made themselves more generally popular and esteemed than he has done during his short stay among us. In his official life he was always a pleasant man to him, and in private he did all to make himself beloved by all classes with whom he came in contact. We wish him a pleasant holiday, and shall be glad to welcome him back to our shores at the end of it.—*Sind Gazette.*

LADY MISSIONARIES.—We have much pleasure in mentioning the arrival of two ladies from America, Miss French and Miss Millet, for the Basim Mission. Our readers will remember that Miss Wheeler was left in sole charge on the departure of the Misses Sisson last year. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have been there for some months, but will probably be removing soon to some other station. We hope the ladies there have now arrived will be favoured with health and good spirits, and a wide and effectual door of usefulness. Miss E. Sisson is expected out again in a few months.—*Bombay Guardian.*

EXECUTION OF THE RAJURI MURDERER.—Bhikaji Konder, the Coolcurnee, who was found guilty and sentenced to death for the murder of Rao Bahadur Rambhow Ganakur, a pensioned Dufterdar, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Rajuri at 7 a.m. on the 9th instant. The scaffold was erected on a public street—near the spot where the condemned man dealt the fatal blow on his victim's head—and the Mamlatdar of Juneer, who is a Magistrate of the first class, and a police guard, were present. There was also a great crowd, not only from Rajuri, but from the surrounding villages, who witnessed the execution. The wretched man appeared quite resigned; he walked slowly; allowed the noose to be adjusted, and did not utter a single word.—*Poona Observer.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1883-84	£16,300,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1883, to date	£ 4,900,500
Balance to be remitted to 31st March, 1884	£11,399,500

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. ARMENIA.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Armenia, George Read, commander, which left Liverpool at 10 p. m. on June 17, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8-30 p. m. on the 13th inst. The Armenia experienced light breezes and fine weather from Liverpool to Gibraltar and strong easterly winds from Gibraltar to Port Said, northerly winds and hazy weather in the Red Sea, and strong monsoon and considerable sea in the Indian Ocean. At 0-30 p. m. in the Gulf of Suez, Monday, July 2, A. B. Beadhune while securing the gangway ladder fell overboard; reversed engines and sent away No. 6 cutter. At 0-40 p. m., having picked up the man and hoisted boat in, proceeded. The following is a list of the passengers :—Messrs. G. Tambard, F. Wintle, R. Kelley; Miss Tervit, Miss M. Tervit.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held last Saturday afternoon, at its registered office, Rampart-row, Mr. A. C. Walker presiding.

The directors' report stated that the progress of the company was quite satisfactory. The gross profit for the year ending 30th June amounted to Rs. 21,804-5-11, but from this the usual deduction of 5 per cent. for depreciation upon stock, &c., had been made, thus leaving available for dividend the sum of Rs. 12,506-14-10. Two-thirds of the preliminary expenses and good-will account had been written off, and it was intended out of next year's profits to write off the remaining one-third. The manager's commission upon profits, exceeding 10 per cent., for the first year of the company's existence, had been paid and brought into accoun after the 30th June, 1883, but it would now and in future years be entered into account against the profit for the year in which it was earned. The manager's commission for the year 1881-82 had been calculated on the profits before taking depreciation into account. The directors believed this to be the correct principle to go upon. The manager's commission was thus considerably reduced, and it was proposed to ask the shareholders to vote him a small bonus for the efficient management of the business during the past year. Although the profit of the current year was only slightly in excess of last year, the directors would point out that during last year the company received Rs. 500 per month rent for the portion of the ground-floor premises which, during the current year, had been occupied by the company for its own business. From this it would be seen that the ordinary business had been considerably increased. Since the last meeting the directors had had to lament the death of Mr. Jas. Greaves, the chairman of the company. Mr. Gostling had been elected chairman in his place.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously :—That the directors' report, together with the audited accounts and balance sheet, be approved and adopted, and that the same be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders;" "That a dividend at the

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presiding.

The directors' report for the year ended 31st May last was submitted, and the chairman in moving the adoption of the report dwelt upon the principal points in it.

The Chairman said :—Gentlemen, while presiding at the general meeting of the company in 1879, I took occasion to congratulate you in these terms,—"It must be a source of satisfaction to you that your company is doing as well as could be expected, and, in conclusion, I congratulate you upon the bright prospects which are before you in this depressed state of affairs generally" around us. The bright prospect to which I then pointed only as a speck in the horizon is now fully visible, and you are able to realize it, for this year you find that during the thirteen years for which the company has been in existence, you have derived a return of over 143 per cent. in the shape of dividends upon your investment, while at the same time that investment has doubled itself. The original shareholders who are wise enough to have retained their shares will find to-day that the Rs. 3,000 they paid up at the time of starting the company are doubled to-day, and their shares are now equal to Rs. 4,000 paid up. This is gratifying not only because the actual and negotiable value of the shares is so considerably augmented, but because, on the other hand, the liability of the shareholders in respect of the uncalled up capital is materially diminished. We started with a liability of Rs. 8,000 per share, and it is now reduced to Rs. 6,000 without our being called upon to pay fresh calls. Putting the bonus and the dividends together, you will find the very gratifying result of your original investment being more than tripled, nearly quadrupled, in the course of only thirteen years. Let us hope that the same prosperity may continue to attend the company's operations in future years, so that as our capital increases our liability for unpaid calls may go on becoming gradually smaller and beautifully less, till our shares stand as fully paid up. With the allusion made in the report to the article in the *Economist* of London regarding the policy of paying discount and brokerage which has recently come into vogue, and which is occasioning loss to the insurance business in India as well as England, I entirely concur, but that is a matter which can be remedied. The remedy is in the hands of the insured and the insurers themselves, and I have no doubt that when the injurious effects of the policy of employing intermediaries are properly understood the insured will again go direct to the insurers for their mutual advantage, and the intermediary will find his occupation gone. Speaking of the supposed unsatisfactory outcome of the business transacted by the fire insurance companies in 1882, the writer in the *Economist* says :—"Offices in their anxiety to do a big business have not been sufficiently cautious as to the character of the business. Quantity, not quality, has been what they have striven for, and this has led to carelessness in the acceptance of risks and to a cutting of the rates for certain classes of insurances, which has reduced them to a point that is unremunerative." A close analysis of your company's operations, from the very commencement up to the present date, will show you, gentlemen, that we have never striven for quantity in preference to quality. We have as far as practicable confined ourselves to what is called home business, and conducted that in a careful, judicious, and conservative fashion. Before concluding I beg to say one word about the directors who retire this year by rotation. Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy has been a director from the very starting of of the company, and has always evinced a warm interest in its prosperity. Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Companion of the Indian Empire, who has only recently joined the board, is not less known to you. He has brought with him to our board meetings a varied and long experience of the trade of Bombay, and I have no doubt that you will be pleased to re-elect both these gentlemen. I also hope that the recommendation of the directors, as set out in the report, for splitting the shares of the company for the convenience of its members and the investing public will have your approbation ; as also the proposal for the starting of a new fire insurance company. I need not at this time of day try to explain to you, well-informed and intelligent gentlemen, the propriety of promoting such a company. The state of Bombay, the imagnitude of its business, the appreciation in which the advantages of fire insurance are being held in all directions, are sufficient reasons for entering into the scheme, for which, as has been witnessed by all who know anything of the subject, there is ample room in this new city and rapidly expanding city. Before I sit down, gentlemen, let me express to you my heartfelt pleasure at the conduct of the management of this company under our painstaking and careful secretaries, Messrs. Charles H. B. Forbes and Co., who are at all times most solicitous to consult the prosperity of your concern to their great credit and to the benefit of their friends, the shareholders of this company. With these remarks, the chairman moved that the directors' report and audited balance-sheet for the year ended 31st May last be approved, adopted, and confirmed.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy seconded the proposition.

Mr. Slight.—Even with the [illegible] I regret very much to say that I consider the [illegible] a very unsatisfactory one. Not only does it evidence a serious decline in the volume of business transacted, but it shows a gradually increasing amount of expenditure in the management, with, of course, the inevitable accompaniment of diminished profits and smaller dividend. In the comparative statement furnished in the report showing the progress (or rather I should say want of progress) of the business, I observe that in the past three years the amount hardly exceeds that transacted in the second year of the company's existence, and this, too, in the face of the fact that the field for fire insurance risks for some years past has been extending both in the mofussil towns and in the city of Bombay itself. That an institution so well founded as this should not have profited by the extension is to me inexplicable, unless, indeed, some short-sighted obstructiveness pervades the counsels at the board. Here we are to-day, after thirteen years' existence, with only Rs. 47,00,000 of risks as against Rs. 57,00,000 in 1874. I venture to say that had the business been energetically prosecuted we would have had five or six times the present amount with the profits that ought naturally to accrue. I am told there is a dislike to extend business beyond the limits of the city ! Could anything be more suicidal ? Every day new opportunities are being offered in the mofussil towns by the introduction of mills and other industries, excellent subjects for a fire insurance company. Yet no effort has been made to secure them. Other offices, our rivals probably in Bombay, swallow them up, and we are left hungering and repenting. So apparent, too, is the disposition amongst assurers to encourge sound local institutions that I believe were this company to lay itself out properly for business we would in most cases have the preference. So well is this feeling understood outside that several new companies are about to enter the field against us, and I am sure that unless more energy and enterprise be manifested in we shall find ourselves beat in the race and our earnings reduced to the jogtrot level of an investment in Government Paper. To-day we are asked to pass a dividend at the rate of 62 per cent., while in 1876 we paid one at 13 per cent. I for one do not care to have my money stopped against the risks of fire insurance for the sake of a dividend like that we are asked to accept to-day. The net premia increase in 1879 was Rs. 67,287, while for the past year it amounts to only Rs. 39, 883, yet the cost of management goes on increasing. During the most successful years of the company, viz., from 1874 to 1878, the expenses of management never exceeded Rs. 10,000, while with a decreasing amount of business and reduced profits, the cost has amounted up Rs. 16,000. The candle is burning at both ends, gentlemen, and the sooner the flames are extinguished the better ! Is it not high time to call a halt, that we should be asked to pass a bonus of Rs. 600 to the establishment while we pay Rs. 2,400 a year for office expenses, and while we are required to accept reduced dividends. Properly, bonuses are only given in years of more than ordinary success, but here we have a year of very decided non-success, and I consequently consider it unfair that we should be saddled with the uncalled-for payment of a bonus. The policy of transferring moneys from the reserve to the capital is, I think, a wise one, and I trust that the rest of the shareholders will think so with me. The dividing of the capital into shares of Rs. 5,000 each with Rs. 2,000 paid up is also a step in the right direction, but I would step further and propose that the shares should be reduced to at least Rs. 2,500 each with Rs. 1,000 paid-up. The shares would thus become more favour in the market by being more within the means of investors and would generally better meet the wants of both buyers and sellers. Irrespective of the shortcomings I have pointed out regarding the direction and management of the company, I must congratulate the directors and shareholders alike on the thoroughly sound condition of the company's investments, and I would only now express the hope that in the future full advantage of this fact will be taken by the executive in pushing the business to a point equal to the credit and resources of the company. Enterprise and economy alone are needed to accomplish that end ! The Chairman has intimated the intention of forming a new fire insurance company under the auspices of the directors of this company and has pointed out the excellent field that still exists for fire insurance. Is this not evidence of this fact I have pointed out viz., that our present company has not taken full advantage of its opportunities ? Where is the sense, may I ask, of launching a new company to compete with ours and take up business that we are quite competent to carry through safely and profitably ?

The Chairman said Mr. Slight wanted to know why the business of the company was reduced. The business was partly reduced on account of the competition with other rival companies, and partly because they had to pay more on account of discount and brokerage. Formerly the company used to accept mofussil insurance, but on one occasion they suffered a loss of Rs. 20,000, after which the directors resolved not to take up country business. Insurance was more safe in Bombay, because here was an efficient fire-brigade and a thorough system of police arrangements, which would not allow any incendiarism to prevail. In Bombay the circumstances of a fire could be easily ascertained by the directors themselves, but they could not do so in the mofussil. Mr. Slight objected to the bonus of Rs. 600 which was proposed to be given to the office establishment of the company, but the Chairman said they had been giving the bonus for several years past, and no shareholder had up to that time objected.

Mr. Slight.—I object on principle.

The Chairman.—The directors recommend this bonus, because it encourages some of the company's servants to exert themselves in influencing business.

Mr. Slight.—Pay them brokerage.

The Chairman continuing, said it was proposed by the directors that each share of Rs. 10,000 should be divided into two shares of Rs. 5,000 each. But if the shareholders wished that they should be still further reduced, the directors would be very glad to comply with their wishes, provided a proper representation was made to them by a requisition. At present they could not incur risks above Rs. 1,50,000 with respect to one block of building, but when they formed a new company they would be able to take further risks. The directors, therefore, thought it both for the interests of the public and the investors that a new company should be started. It would work in co-operation with the present company, and consequently there would be a saving of expenses with respect to its management, and very likely the secretaries would agree to work at a much less remuneration than they would do in other circumstance.

Mr. Slight did not think that the Chairman's explanation was in any way satisfactory. Other companies, less favourably situated, were increasing their business. There were as good as most offices in England who were going up and down the mofussil in search of business. Those companies did not lose by securing that business, and he did not know why they should follow a hole-and-corner policy. The directors would, therefore, do well to reconsider the question of accepting mofussil risks.

Mr. Tribhowandas.—Instead of going to the mofussil, can we not increase our business in paid-up Bombay ?

The Chairman said he could not help, if Mr. Slight were not satisfied with his explanation. Within the last thirteen years the company had paid 143 per cent. in dividends on the original value of the shares.

Mr. Slight said that that was not the way of putting the matter. The question was not what the company had actually done, but what they might have done. Mr. Slight then proposed an amendment to the effect that each share of Rs. 10,000 be reduced to four shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

The amendment was ultimately withdrawn on the assurance of the directors that they would give effect to the suggestions of Mr. Slight.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then carried, Mr. Slight being the only dissentient.

It was then proposed by Mr. Bomonjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee and seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy, "that out of the balance of profit, namely, Rs. 73,408-0-7, a dividend of Rs. 200 per share be declared, absorbing Rs. 30,000 ; that Rs. 600 be paid as bonus to the office establishment ; and that Rs. 6,949-2-3 be carried to the reserve fund account, which will then stand at Rs. 1,50,000, leaving Rs. 37,858-14-4 to be carried forward to next year's account." The resolution was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Slight and seconded by Mr. Damodar Gokuldas, that a bonus of Rs. 1,000 per share be declared payable out of the reserve fund in favour of the shareholders, in proportion to the shares held by them respectively, and that such bonus be applied only in payment of the call of Rs. 1,000 per share upon all the shareholders, which has been made payable on the 1st August next." Carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy and Raghunath N. Khote were re-elected directors.

Thanks were voted to the directors, secretaries, and managers, as well as to the chairman, after which the meeting dispersed.

THE SUIT FOR A PARTITION OF PROPERTY.

JUGMOHUNDAS MUNGULDAS *vs.* SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY AND OTHERS.

THE adjourned hearing of the summons in regard to the mode of examining witnesses under commission in this suit took place before Mr. Justice Bayley, in chambers, on Friday.

The Hon. Mr. Budroodeen appeared for the plaintiff who made the application, and Mr. Inverarity was for the defence.

Mr. Inverarity drew attention to the fact that Hurjeevandas had stated in his affidavit that the letter promising reformation and gratitude to his patron was not his own, and that it had been brought to him for signature. The defence had the original in their possession, and as a matter of fact the whole of the letter was in the handwriting of Hurjeevandas. A further affidavit of the plaintiff's was read by Mr. Inverarity. The plaintiff repeated his allegations as to the motives of the defendant in circulating the *Samachar* report of the hearing of the petition to sue *in forma pauperis*. He also alleged that the agents of the defendant were continuing to give printed copies of the interrogatories to witnesses, in order that they might fully prepare themselves for examination. He repeated that his account of the visit of Sir Mungaldas Mahajan was substantially correct. He submitted that it was not now too late to have witnesses examined *viva voce* under the remaining commissions, as such a course could not in any way prejudicially affect the case. The plaintiff also repeated that the present mode of examination on interrogatories was incomplete, misleading, unsatisfactory, and prejudicial to his interests. The defendant was in possession of all the family property and in the enjoyment of the whole of the family income. The additional costs, if any, involved by the mode of examination which he (plaintiff) suggested would be comparatively trifling. The delay that a change in the mode of examination would entail any additional expense or would necessitate the employment of a vakeel or a pleader. If the remaining commissions were executed according to the mode of examination he suggested, they would afford a fair test of the value and importance of the evidence already taken. He gave then a general denial to the statements made in the affidavits of Mucharam Soarajam, Lallbhoy Purshotum, Gopaljee Gandhi, and Jallamsee Viaram. Hurjeevandas affirmed an affidavit alleging, in reply to the affidavit of [illegible] that [illegible] his betrothal and marriage [illegible] was allowed free access to the ladies of the family including his affianced wife, and that they were constantly allowed to be in each other's company like other girls used to be in affianced wife. He could not drive out with his brothers or their wives for drive in the evening. It was true that according to the usage and custom of the Bania caste generally, and of the Kapole caste in particular, great importance was laid after his betrothal and before his marriage to talk to his affianced wife in the presence of anyone ; but the defendant, until he became the sesh of his community, was considered one of the foremost Hindoo reformers in India, and has abandoned those usages and many similar usages of the caste as being illiberal and not in accordance with the spirit of the age. The defendant had adopted in his household all the manners and customs observed among Parsis and Europeans ; had given education to his daughter and daughters-in-law ; and had sent them out to drive and walk in the evening, and had introduced the ladies of his family to Parsi and European gentlemen. He had in many respects abandoned the superstitious customs and usages of his caste. Contrary to the usages of the caste, Sir Mungaldas never allowed his daughters-in-law to cover their faces in his presence, and talked and wrote letters to them, and received replies. He went on to say that in 1871, the late Narrotumdas Madhowdas and Vurjivandas Madhowdas opened negociations with his brother for his (Hurjeevandas's) marriage with a daughter of Narrotumdas. This coming to the knowledge of the defendant he immediately exerted his influence and assured his (Hurjeevandas's) brother and mother that he would carry out his promise of giving his daughter to him in marriage, and in order to render it impossible for Vurjivandas and Narrotumdas to succeed in their efforts with his mother and brother, prevailed upon them to consent to his (defendant's) removal from the house. Hurjeevandas then gave instances of disputes which had occurred between him and the defendant in consequence, as he alleged, of his visiting Madhowdas, from whom he had received much kindness, and his also sister, who was married to the son of Vurjiwandas, when she was ill. Eventually, as the defendant was constantly interfering with his visiting his relations and as disputes were of constant occurrence, he requested the defendant to allow him to live separate from him. The defendant paid him a monthly allowance, but it was absolutely untrue that the same was given as a mere matter of charity. He denied that he had prostrated himself before the defendant and had begged of him to pardon his faults and shortcomings and not to carry out his intention to betroth his daughter to another person. In reference to Sir Mungaldas's preparing him unprumpted for the Prince of Wales Mill, Hurjeevandas alleged that he had been informed from a reliable source that the salary of Rs. 75 was to be paid by Sir Mungaldas to the mill, the arrangement being that Sir Mungaldas would pay the allowance for a few months, and that the Prince of Wales Company would then dismiss him.

Mr. Inverarity said there was nothing in that affidavit beyond abuse of Sir Mungaldas. The allegation that Sir Mungaldas did not observe the usages of his caste was a matter which Europeans would not attach much importance to. Such an allegation, if it could be substantiated at all, however, have great effect among the members of his caste. It was true, no doubt, that Sir Mungaldas was more liberal-minded than many native gentlemen, but it was utterly untrue that he disregarded the usages of his caste. He was a strict Hindu, but he did not believe in Maharajahs. The allegation was intended to be a stab at Sir Mungaldas, and to do him injury in his caste.

Mr. Inverarity said the next affidavit was from a fresh person, viz. Navalchund Mohunchund, who did not say who he was further than that he was a Bombay Hindu inhabitant. This person stated he was present at a house in the 3rd Bholeshwar when Gordhandas Bhugwandas had a conversation with Keekabhoy in reference to a draft of his (Keekabhoy's) affidavit, which they had brought for his approval. In the course of the conversation Keekabhoy stated that almost the whole of the draft was incorrect and that the full facts, so far as he knew, would be stated in an affidavit which he intended to affirm that day.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 14.

The London financial telegrams advise a further fall in the value of Rupee Securities on the London Stock Exchange. Four per cents. are quoted £80 and Fours-and-a-half £83½ per one thousand rupees. Three per cent. Consols have recovered to 100. There is no change either in French Rentes or three-and-a-half per cent. Sterling Loan. Money is unaltered in Lombard-street. A withdrawal of £100,000 from the Bank of England for Portugal is reported.

In the General Produce markets Linseed is steady, but Rapeseed and Wheat are dull.

The Manchester Piece-goods Market continues quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Friday closed dull. Surats dull. Arrivals easier. Sales 7,000 bales, of which 700 bales Surats. Spot quotations are unchanged. The New York markets again show a downward tendency. Middling-Uplands on the spot being quoted 10 1-16 cents, or 1-16 lower, and "Futures" for the month of October 9·80, a fall of 8 points.

On Saturday the Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull, arrivals quiet. Sales 5,000 bales, of which 600 bales Surats. With the exception of a fall of 1-16d. in Mid-Uplands, which is quoted at 5 7-16d., there is no other change in prices. Ready Cotton in New York is unaltered, but "futures" for the month of October are two points lower, the closing quotation being 9·78 cents.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Week's receipts	11,000	6,800	18,600
" Exports to U. K.	23,000	8,000	27,000
" " to Continent	7,000	14,000	7,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,899,000	4,615,200	5,669,600
" Exports to U.K. "	2,948,000	2,315,200	2,631,000
" " to Cont. "	1,830,000	1,221,000	1,702,000
" Stock in the ports	364,000	231,000	315,000
Saturday's receipts	200		3,500

The total visible supply for all Europe on the 13th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total supply of all kinds	2,300,000	1,910,000	2,190,000
" " Surats	686,000	789,000	631,000

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	995,000	832,000	926,000
" London	55,000	70,000	51,000
American afloat	50,000	40,000	70,000
East Indian "	146,000	203,000	99,000
	1,243,000	1,141,000	1,146,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼d.	6 15-16d.	6¼d.
" Fair Dholleras	3½d.	4 9-16d.	4 3-16d.
Difference	1¾d.	2¾d.	2 7-16d.

Exchange again closes with a weak, although somewhat uncertain, tendency. Business has been extremely limited to-day. From Calcutta the earlier advices reported Telegraphic Transfers there at 1s. 7 13-32d. and six months' Credits at 1s. 7 15-16d. ; but they were irregular, and apparently later on in the day the latter was reduced to 1s. 7¾d. Bar Silver remains at 50 7-16d. per oz. Business here is practicable at the same rates in ready and forward Bank Bills. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 14-32d.
On Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 11-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 9-16d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 23-32d.
Francs, 2 months' sight	2·08

Government Paper.—The announcement of the New Loan had the immediate effect of causing a fall here as well as in Calcutta. Rupee Paper has of late been discredited by capitalists both in India and London. Moreover, the tide of remittances in Rupee Paper has now turned from Europe to India, and these are important factors against Government obtaining anything like recent rates in the present issue. The closing rates are Rs. 99 1-16 for Fours, and Rs. 104 for Fours-and-a-half.

Shares.—Business has been done in Port Canning shares at the advanced rate of Rs. 355. Press stock is firmer ; and Mofussils and New Indians have improved to Rs. 460 and Rs. 232½ respectively. In Mill shares transactions are reported in Dhurrumseys at Rs. 600 ; Empress at Rs. 855 ; Hyderabad at Rs. 1,240 ; Morarjees at Rs. 1,475 ; Nationals at Rs. 1,055 ; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,100 ; Southern Indias at Rs. 545, and Victorias at Rs. 880. A few Kemp and Company's shares were sold at Rs. 267.

Cotton.—There is a perfect lull in the market as home advices offer no inducement whatever to shippers. With the exception of small purchases on local account, we have not heard of any business having taken place. We quote :—

			per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach,			Rs. 180
Comrawuttee,	Fine		" 168
Do.	F.G.		" 162
Do.	Good		" 156
Do.	F.G.F.		" 150
Dholleras	Fine		" 170
Do.	F.G.		" 163
Do.	Good		" 156-157
Do.	F.G.F.		" 150
Bengal	Good		" 133
Western	Good		" 135-156
Do.	F.G.F.		" 150
Dharwar Saw-ginned,	Good		" 162-163
Oomptas			" 140-142

Jute remains steady with a pretty fair business doing.

Rapeseed.—Rs. 5-9 per cwt.

Wheat continues steady. Guzerat, Rs. 7-2 per cwt. ; Cawnpore, Rs. 6-11.

Wheat transacted is on a small scale. In the business No. 1, Rs. 33 to Rs. 34 per candy ; No. 2, Pessi, Rs. 28½ ; Luskari, Rs. 26½ to Rs. 27 ; Mahva, Rs. 24½ to Rs. 25.

Freights are quiet. Liverpool *via* Canal, 17s. 6d. to 20s. for Measurement ; Wheat, 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d., ready ; but for a little forward loading 15s. can be done ; Antwerp, 26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d. ; Marseilles, 23s. 9d. Nothing doing for the Continental ports.

Piece-goods.—There is no change worth reporting. The demand in the bazaar continues languid, and prices show a declining tendency.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Kingdom, 1,413 tons, Captain H.M. Roberts, sailed on the 14th instant for Kurrachee in ballast.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Geelong, 1,130 tons, Captain W. Case, sailed on the 14th instant for China, &c., with a general cargo.

The steamer Inchrhona, 1,496 tons, Captain A. Anthony, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Said (30th June) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Narakel (9th July) with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Munroe, 1,437 tons, Captain R. McIver, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Port Said (16th June) in ballast, and Lieuts. Price and Jones as passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain T. Johnston, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. S. Fooman, Mr. L. Pollen, Mr. F. S. Paulson, and 22 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Buldana, 2,134 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieutenant Greenwood, Mr. W. Hall, Mrs. M. C. Xavier, Mr. and Mrs. Leitas, Mr. W. Hutchison, and 22 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain W. H. S. Lautit, sailed on the 14th instant for London via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Lisbon.—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Leitao, and M. C. Xavier. For London.—Mr. R. B. Wood ; and 27 deck for Aden.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mecca, 936 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, sailed on the 14th instant for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and 39 deck passengers.

The steamer Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain Geo. Read, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Liverpool (19th June), with the following passengers :—Mr. C. Tambaci, Mr. R. Kelly, and Mr. W. Wintle. She brought the following cargo :—5,880 packages piece-goods, 155 cases copper, 594 tons coals, 381 bales twist, 41 cases whiskey, 20 boxes tinplates, 60 packages tray, 3 casks copper wire, 7 packages colors and paints, 50 packages nuts, 30 kegs shots, 16 packages thread, 4 cases umbrellas, 93 packages iron sheets, 96 cases glass, 16 kegs nails, 75 packages porter, 10 packages lead, 20 packages rivets, 21 packages paper, 3,225 bars and 146 bundles iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna, 2,035 tons, Captain E. Stewart, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China Mail, and cargo of 767½ chests opium and general cargo, and the following passengers. For Sydney.—Surg. S. J. Thompson, Mr. N. W. Barnardiston, Mr. M. J. Ogle, Mr. A. W. Chennell, and Col. F. S. Cherry. For Melbourne.—Mr. Ralph Hill, Mr. T. Fowler, Mr. C. Cooper, Mr. J. Hill, Mr. P. Thomas, Mr. S. Shippen, Mr. W. Carroll, Mr. M. Dawling, Mr. J. Roberts, and Mr. R. Abraham.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
13	Pachumba (s)	Johnston	Kurrachee, July 11.
	Buldana (s)	Turner	Calcutta, June 15.
14	Inchrhona (s)	Anthony	Port Said, June 30.
	Clan Monroe (s)	McIver	Port Said, June 16.
	Armenia (s)	Read	Liverpool, June 19.
	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Narakel, July 9.
14	Chindwara (s)	Campbell	Calcutta, June 22.
	Bertha (s)	Twigge	London, June 8.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
14	Ravenna (s)	Stewart	China, &c.
	Geelong (s)	Case	China, &c.
	Khandalla (s)	Lautit	London, &c.
	Mecca (s)	Mitchell	Zanzibar, &c.
	Kingdom (s)	Roberts	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Armenia, to Liverpool, &c.
Steamer Clan Munroe, to Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

10 Asia (s) ..... Morris ..... Rangoon, June 24.
Wuoton (s) ..... Pfeiffe ..... Colombo, July 2.
Wingates (s) ..... Thomson ..... Negapatam, July 7.
Capella (s) ..... Lee ..... Liverpool, June 9.
British Peer ..... Napier ..... Liverpool, April 10.
Glengarry ..... Lyall ..... Liverpool, April 24.
City of Sparta ..... Johnston ..... Ardrossan, April 17.

DEPARTURES.

July 11.—Steamers Nubia, Carlew and Reliance. Ships Star of Germany and Loch Lomond.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVAL.

12 Clan Macarthur (s) ..... Glasgow.

July. DEPARTURE.

12 Huzara (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 14.

From Liverpool.

Hesperia s—50 cases copper sheets, W. and A. Graham and Co. ; 50 drums linseed oil, Caderbhoy Abdoolhoosein ; 1,011 bundles steel hoops, Premjee Jokerda ; 50 drums linseed oil and 80 kegs colours, Nuzerally Surufally and Co. ; 40 packages beef and pork, Jamsetjee Jehangir ; 337 kegs paints, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.

Clan Grant s—14 casks empty bottles, Dhurumsey Bhagwan ; 300 boxes bath bricks, Gulamally Jeewanjee and Co. ; 93 casks empty sodawater bottles, Rogers and Co

From London.

Ravenna s—5 cases note-paper, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim and Co. ; 6 barrels varnish, B. and A. Hormusjee.

Geelong s—13 barrels ham and bacon, Treacher and Co. ; 50 drums linseed-oil and 3 casks hardware, Hussonally Lallmeya ; 18 cases wine, Volkart Brothers.

Toledo s—51 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 105 cases glassware, Soomar Bhimji.

Canara s—50 cases brandy, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

Khandalla s—21 cases corks, Manockjee Rhenjee.

From Antwerp.

Toledo s—33 cases sheet glass, Tyebally Ebramjee ; 117 packages glassware, Jaffer Runamull ; 3 cases playing cards, Moosa Boga ; 150 boxes window glass, Mahomedally Altibhoy ; 20 bundles wire nails, Hyramjee Shapoorjee ; 31 casks zinc sheets, Bhimjee Poonja ; 45 cases glassware, Hassam Ahmed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 14.

For Liverpool.

Morton Hall s—11 bales hemp, Vuya Canjee ; 217 bales hemp, Hugwandas Runchoredas ; 35 bales wool, Mooltanchund Sookchund ; 100 bales cotton, Oomersey Nagsey and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsey and Co ; 115 cwts. coir yarn, Meajee Mooljee ; 2,000 cwts. wheat, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co. ; 200 cwts. wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co ; 84 bales wool, Pelly and Co ; 50 bales wool, Nanjee Bhaujee.

Hesperia s—504 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 400 bales cotton, William Bell and Co ; bales cotton, N. D. Katrack and Co ; 70 bales wool, Jethamul Chellaram ; 150 bales coir yarn, Currumsey Khetsey and Co ; 2,000 cwts. wheat, Willian Bell and Co ; 2,238 cwts. wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmedas and Co ; 200 cases cotton, M. M. Mosti and Co.

Armenia s—3,001 cwts linseed, William Bell and Co.

For London.

Simla s—50 bales cotton, Kalidas Luckmichund ; 4,000 cwts bones, Cassum Mahomed.

Thames s—92 cwts. mother-o'-pearl shells and 35 cwts cuttlefish, D. Peerbhoy ; 16 bales skins, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 125 cwts. oilbaunm, Dattoobhoy Dossa ; 210 cwts. mother-o-pearl shells, Hajeebhoy Lalljee.

For Dunkirk.

Trowbridge s—600 bales cotton, and 1,750 cwts. wheat, Volkart Brothers.

Raisby s—300 cwts. poppyseed, Ewart, Latham and Co. 3,500 cwts. wheat and 2,490 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers.

Tynemouth s—3,500 cwts. wheat, Volkart Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Survey s—51 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty ; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Havre.

Guy Mannering s—250 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

For Port Said.

Wellfield s—4,000 cwts. wheat, Volkart Brothers.

Adirondack s—3,000 cwts. linseed and 750 cwts. poppyseed, E. Spinner and Co.

For Marseilles.

Canton s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 5,216 cwts. mowra seed, D. B. Khag and Co. ; 750 cwts. gingelly-seed, Tyebjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Geelong s—33 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co. ; 25 cwts. onions, Husson Babun ; 6 cwts. sharkfins and fishmaws, J. M. Asser.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 12.

Noel, Capt., Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Poona.

July 13.

Jones, Lieut., The Welsh, Regt., on duty, from Natal.

Price, Lieut., The Welsh, Regt.,on duty from Natal.

Greenwood, Lieut., 16th Madras N. I., on duty, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURES.—July 7.

Sandwith, Major, 26th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Baroda.

July 14.

Cherry, Lieut. Col., 4th Madras L. I., on leave, to Australia.

Cambier, Major, R. A., from leave, to Dinapore.

July 15.

Noel, Capt., Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 10,....

There will be drill [illegible] at 9 p. on Wednesday next. The following members having joined are [illegible] the strength of the Corps from this date, and attached to companies as follows, viz. :—Vols. H. M. Jepson to B Coy., and W. H. Radenhurst and J. Sir[illegible] Seager to F Company.

By order, A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B.V.R.C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters, Poona, 13th July, 1883.)

H. E. the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Lancers.—Surg R. W. G. Lyons, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surg Young, proceeding on furlough.

4th N. I.—Lieut C. W. F. White, 2nd Bn Seaforth Highlrs, a candidate for the S. C., to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 8th July.

5th N. L. I.—Lieut C. W. Brackenbury, officiating Wing Officer 1st N.I., to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

Lieut H. N. Taylor, 1st Bn Bedfordshire Regt., has been transferred to the Madras Presidency as a probationer for the S. C.

Surg S. T. Avetoom, I. M. D., is transferred from general duty Presidency circle to general duty Mhow Circle.

Surg. J. Crimmin, I. M. D., is transferred from general duty Sind Circle to general duty Presidency Circle.

Surg A. P. Ferguson, I. M. D., is transferred from general duty Quetta district to general duty Poona Circle.

Sub-Condr M. Phelon, Commt. Dept., Warrant Officer, returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on 8th July.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, July 5.)

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd N. I.—Lieut. E. Carbonaro, Hampshire Regt., a candidate for the Beng., S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation. Dated 22nd June 1883.

19th N. I.—Lieut. F. W. P. Macdonald, Royal Irish Regt., a candidate for the Beng. S. C. to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation. Dated 17th June 1883.

23rd Pioneers.—Lieut. R. T. Crowther, East Lancashire Regt., a candidate for the Beng. S. C., to be offg. Wing Officer, on probation. Dated 24th June 1883.

Under instructions from the War Office, Hony. Major J. M. M'Farlan, Paymr. 9th Lancers, is placed on the Retired List, from 16th July.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. H. W. Hall, Royal Surrey Regt., is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn. of his Regt., into which he has recently been promoted.

With the sanction of Govt., the following order is confirmed :—Quetta List, order, dated 23rd April, 1883, directing Col. J. R. Strutt, Bo. S. C., Comdt. 3rd Bo. N. L., to assume command of the district, vice Brigdr.-Genl. S. de B. Edwards, C.B., proceeding on furlough, with effect from 21st April.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut. A. Elderton, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, 7th N. I., to Calcutta, from 15th July to 14th Nov., to study the native languages.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Mr. L. J. R. Brace, Curator of the Herbarium of the Rl Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, is appointed, in addition to his present duties, to have charge of the Rl Botanical Gardens, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Dr. George King, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Gammie, Head Gardener of the Govt. Cinchona Cultivation, Darjeeling, is appointed, in addition to his present duties, to have charge of the Cinchona Plantation, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Dr. G. King, or until further orders.

The services of Mr. H. H. Birch, Offg Depy. Magte. and Depy Collr., Gya, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay.

The three months privilege leave granted to Mr. F. H. Barrow, Joint Magte. and Depy. Collr. under the order the 27th March, has been converted by the Rt. Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India into furlough on medical certificate for nine months.

Mr. J. Tweedie, Dist. and Sessions Judge, Shahabad, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-three days.

Mr. H. L. Dampier, C. I. E., Member, Board of Revenue, is allowed special leave for four months.

Lieut.-Col. W. L. N. Knyvett, Offg. Depy Inspr. General of Police, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-nine days.

Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, Offg. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Manbhoon, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr. R.W. Keown, Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, Mymensingh, is transferred to the district of Mozufferpore.

Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, Offg. Assist Supdt. of police, Mozufferpore, is transferred to the dist. of Mymensingh.

Mr. E. C. S. Baker is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Assist Supdt. of Police, and is posted to the dist. of Nuddea.

Mr. A. V. Knyvett, Personal Assist to the Inspr. Genl of Police, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. H. H. Locke, Principal Govt. School of Art, Calcutta, has been granted by the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Mr. M. S. Emerson, Offg. Asst. Supt. of Police, Nuddea, is appointed to be Asst. Supdt. of Jails of the third grade.

Mr. C. H. C. Sevenoaks, Supdt. of the Dacca Central Jail, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. H. G. Taylor, Asst. Supt. of Jails, Buxar, is appointed to act as Supdt. of the Dacca Central Jail, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. H. C. Sevenoaks.

Mr. J. W. Hanlon, Supdt. of Jail Manufactures, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. H. H. Watson, Personal Assist. to the Inspr-Genl of Jails, is appointed to act as Supdt. of Jail Manufactures, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. Hanlon.

Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong, Offg. Comsr., for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. G. J. Sherman, Storekeeper, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, from 1st July.

Mr. F. D. Kiernander, Asst. Traffic Supdt., Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, from 1st July.

Mr. L. E. H. Yates, Asst. Loco. Supdt. is appointed to officiate as Loco. Supdt. Northern Bengal State Railway, during the absence of Mr. A. W. Randell, on three months' privilege leave.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, yet on the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to an utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.

43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"AGENTS WANTED."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUSE BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—July 10, at Beypoor, the wife of R. Dixon Carter, of a son.

DUFF—July 9, at Jalal, Durbhungah, the wife of Patrick Duff, of a daughter.

LEMAN—July 10, at Coimbatore, the wife of G. D. Leman, M.C.S., of a son.

NOLAN—July 1, at Arrah, the wife of Philip Nolan, B.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FERGUSON—TODD—July 3, at Calcutta, Robert Walker Ferguson, lay Curate to Civil Chapiain, Allahabad, to Alice Marian, daughter of the late Captain F. B. Todd, B. N. I.

LYNCH—WATSON—July 4, at Sunawar, near Kasauli, by the Rev. J. Cole, Arthur B. Lynch, P. W. D., to Nellie, eldest daughter of George Nathaniel Watson.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"S. J. B."—Far too long.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1883.

It is unfortunate for the Government, and still more so for the chances of an arrangement *à l'aimable* with the Suez Canal Company, that the agreement entered into with regard to the construction of the second Canal should be made a party question. Whether Sir Stafford Northcote succeed in his motion to reject the agreement when the vote of £8,000,000 is asked for, or whether, as is most likely, he will be beaten by the Government majority, the controversy will tend to embitter the angry feelings which have been aroused by the course of events in Egypt during the last eighteen months. Now that the English law officers have given their opinion that the concession to M. de Lesseps gives the Suez Company the exclusive right to cut a canal through the Isthmus, it will be impossible to contest the dictum of the French legists to the same effect, and the notion of a rival canal through the Isthmus must be abandoned. The projected canals from Alexandria to Suez are not regarded as feasible by practical men. They could be made, of course, but they would vary in their levels to such an extent that the system of locks would render the navigation of either of them so tedious and costly that the traffic would prefer the route of the existing canal. It would be better to accept the principle of effecting the construction of a parallel canal as a joint work, and induce the Suez Company to give to the shareholder who puts down £8,000,000 of capital a share in the management proportionate to that investment, as well as to the £4,000,000 already invested in the purchase of the Khedive's shares. The claim would be irresistible ; indeed, whether it were conceded in terms or not, it could never be gainsaid whenever any important issue had to be decided. Commerce will be benefited immediately by the carrying out of the agreement entered into by the Government ; the rejection of the agreement would throw back everything into a state of uncertainty, and it might easily lead to complications which it would be better to avoid.

In the discussions that have recently taken place regarding the introduction of what is popularly called local self-government, one aspect of the subject seems to have been very generally overlooked. The village system of India may without much exaggeration be said to present, perhaps, the most perfect illustration of local self-government on a large scale which the world has ever seen ; and if any presumption can be raised from this fact in favour of the new administrative scheme, it would seem that no country could be better fitted by its own customs and traditions for the reception of the new scheme than modern India. We shall, no doubt, have much to say upon the new scheme for this Presidency as soon as the details of the Bills embodying the Government proposals are digested, but meanwhile it may not be out of place to point out that there are other directions besides the management of municipal and local funds in which the principle of local self-government might apparently with great advantage be introduced. The present system of State landlordism and of revenue administration by the State direct is, perhaps, the most important innovation which the British Government has made. It has profoundly affected the agriculture of the country, and has exercised and still exercises the most potent influence over all industrial and business relations. Whether the influence thus exercised is good or bad, healthy or unhealthy, seems to be at present a moot point. Indian officials, as a class, seem to be generally in favour of management of the land by the State. The present generation of officials have been trained in all the theory and practice of State landlordism, and they are practically unacquainted with the working of any other system. But there is also an influential school of writers who are opposed on principle to State landlordism, and who believe it to be both erroneous in theory and mischievous in practice. Without, however, pronouncing any confident opinion upon the abstract question, it can scarcely be denied that State landlordism and State management have in this and other parts of India entailed some serious disadvantages which it may be well to realise. The village, it must be remembered, is the true unit of the Indian agricultural system, and management by the village community, acting jointly through its recognized head-men, may be regarded as the essential feature of that system. The typical Indian village has been often described, and is probably familiar enough to most of our readers. The chief characteristic of the village system was the joint plan of cultivation and the elaborate rules by which the proceedings of the cultivators were governed. All village affairs were, in fact, under the control of joint communal authority. The rotation of crops, irrigation from wells and tanks, proportion of wet to dry crop land, gearing for the village cattle, provision of fuel and wood, repair of tanks, common action in calamities of season, dearths, floods, locusts, etc., protection of fields, crops, and grain yards—all were managed by joint communal arrangement, and are to this day so managed in all parts of India where the communal village system has not been utterly destroyed.

Many causes acting in combination have tended to the destruction of the village system, but unquestionably the most potent and damaging cause has been the introduction of the modern revenue and settlement system, and more particularly the ryotwari form of settlement, which now prevails in British territory throughout Western and Southern India. Whatever may be the advantages of the ryotwari system, it will readily be understood that it imposes on the State a vast responsibility, and it is a question how for the State is competent to control and manage satisfactorily all the innumerable details affecting the agricultural interests of many thousand villages. Bearing in mind the fact that the whole agricultural system and husbandry of the country have originated under the special conditions described, it will be understood what a vast revolution has been effected by the destruction of the communal system and the introduction of the present scheme of direct State management. *Prima facie* there is much to be said for the old native communal system. The village elders, it must be remembered, are to this day the sole repositories of all the agricultural knowledge and traditions of each village. They, and they alone, are acquainted with the detailed history of the village land, and they alone know and are able to advise how the village land collectively can most profitably be managed. The State landlord, we fear, too commonly looks on each village merely from the point of view of the ordinary tax-gatherer. The Settlement Officer, who fixes the Government dues, knows and can know nothing of the agricultural history of the land assessed. He is to all intents and purposes much in the position of an ordinary unskilled land agent. He is never a professional agriculturist ; and his chief duty as Settlement Officer is to distribute the Government dues according to the ingenious and artificial system which was elaborated about forty years ago. The weak point of State management seems to be that while it makes no provision for scientific husbandry on a large scale, it fails to utilise for that purpose the invaluable machinery of the village organisation, and almost entirely ignores the collective interests of the village. It has allowed the village grazing grounds to be encroached upon by cultivation. The fuel and fodder supply have in many places under official management become seriously restricted. Many tanks have been [illegible] and numerous irrigation works to fall into disrepair. Much of the best land has been overcropped, and slovenly and improvident agriculture has followed from the disuse of communal supervision. All this has happened not by any means, we think, from neglect or indifference, but solely, it would seem, from sheer inability to provide for the innumerable wants of many thousand villages under direct State management. Under the old native system each village was for agricultural purposes an independent and self-contained municipality. It had its own customary laws, and its own officers to carry them out. It constructed and maintained its own works, and exercised a vigilant supervision over all that concerned the common interest. Each village was, in fact, a centre of active municipal life ; and this training and habit of acting in common is to this day a very strongly marked feature of modern native society. That the village system thus roughly described has much to recommend it seems obvious enough, and it is a question whether it be not the only system which is really suited to the conditions of Indian agricultural life. The State landlord has made and is making the most laudable efforts to fulfil in some measure the duties and responsibilities of a landlord's position, but the field is apparently much too vast for anything like really efficient control or management. It is quite impossible for any official agency whatever to master the innumerable details which are presumably essential to any proper management of the land ; and if the situation be correctly apprehended, it would seem that village management under proper State control would be at once far more efficient and far more popular than direct State management. The restoration of the communal village system for the purposes of revenue administration would be, perhaps, the most useful application that could be made of the principle of local self-government. To judge from many of the comments which have been made on Lord Ripon's now famous scheme, it seems to be thought by some that the idea of local self-government is a mere Radical fad imported from England for miserable party purposes. As a matter of fact, it is, of course, nothing of the kind. If ever there was a truly indigenous native principle this principle of local self-government seems to be so. Local self-government of the truest and most healthy kind has, in fact, prevailed in India for centuries before the advent of British rule. The village organisation of India, its extreme usefulness and extraordinary tenacity, has excited for many years the wonder and admiration of historians and statesmen. We have, it is true, done our best to destroy it, and to substitute in its place a spurious kind of Napoleonic régime. But a village system that has outlived the Mogul and Maratha dies hard ; and now that attention is being paid to Lord Ripon's new scheme, it may be as well to remember and utilize as best we may for the purposes of revenue administration the most perfect instrument imaginable of local self-government, and one, moreover, which lies ready to our hand—the communal village system.

We are glad to see that the project for securing the much required extension of wet dock accommodation in Bombay has at last assumed a practical shape. The Committee of the Port Trust, to whom the duty of considering the several plans put forward and deciding as to the best scheme for adoption was entrusted, have submitted their report, and the Trust has approved generally of the scheme recommended, and sent it on to the Chamber of Commerce for the opinion of the merchants. The Chamber's approval being obtained, the scheme will be forwarded to Government, with an application from the Port Trust for sanction to the construction of the new dock as proposed. The plan preferred by the Committee and the Trust is to construct a new dock, separate from the existing one, and with an entrance of its own direct from the harbour. The site chosen is where the present Musjid and Nicol-bunders stand, so that the new dock will be nearer to the Fort than the Prince's. The quay space of the new dock is intended to afford berths for 19 vessels. There are to be three jetties, each 400 feet long. The level of the entrance sill and floor of the dock are proposed to be made two feet lower than the Prince's Dock. The rough estimate of cost of the whole work is Rs. 84,86,560, including interest at 4 per cent. during construction.

THE PROPOSED NEW DOCK.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 12th instant, the Secretary submitted the Resolution by the Dock Extension Committee, dated 27th June, recommending the Trustees to adopt a scheme for a new dock to give quay-side berths to 19 vessels : the dock to absorb the Muajid and Nicol-bunders and basins, to have 3 jetties, 400 feet long and 223 feet broad, running from west to east, the bays between the jetties to be 145' wide. The dock to have a separate entrance ; the level of the sill of the entrance and floor of the dock to be 2 feet lower than those of the Prince's Dock, or 56 and 53 on T. H. D. respectively. The channel of approach to be worked to the same depth as the channel to Prince's Dock. The question of deepening it to be left for after-consideration. The connecting channel between Prince's Dock and the proposed extension to have some provision for shutting off the water from both sides. Provision for sheds and cranes to be made in the same proportion as in Prince's Dock ; estimated cost—roughly—Rs. 84,86,561, including interest at 4 per cent. per annum during construction.

The resolution and copy of plan having been sent to each Trustee, the former was not read. Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 11th instant, regarding the expense and means of deepening the channel of approach to the proposed dock.

Resolution.—The Trustees approve of the general plan of dock extension proposed by the Committee. It should be sent to the Chamber of Commerce for consideration, and should the Chamber agree with the Trustees that it is the scheme which should be adopted, then it should be sent on to Government for approval, and the other steps recommended by the Committee should be taken. In the meantime the Resident Engineer should go on with the preparation of the complete plans and estimates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Government Resolution No. 298, dated 7th July, intimating

TELEGRAMS.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE SURAT FLOODS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 15.

The official details of the damage occasioned by the floods have been received. The total lives known to have been lost is eight: one in Surat, and seven in the Chorasi Taluka. Of 10,000 houses that were flooded in Surat, only 250 fell.

The total private loss in Surat is valued at one lakh of rupees.

Mandawi, like Surat, was mostly under water; but only 45 houses fell.

The total number of houses, omitting Surat, that were damaged is 1,124, of which 216 were wholly destroyed, and 783 partly damaged. The loss in the Chorasi and Olpad talukas is valued at Rs. 35,700.

Fifty-four villages were flooded, but there was actual loss in only 30. The damage in Mandawi is estimated at Rs. 40,500, and in Bodhan at Rs. 11,700. The total loss is Rs. 104,500, or with Surat slightly above two lakhs. This seems a very low estimate. The lakh allotted to Surat includes 1,500 bandhads of rice and grain stored in the city, worth Rs. 45,000.

The cattle, chiefly sheep, destroyed were worth Rs. 3,800. Many of the houses damaged were pucka, containing little property, and worth but little.

Cholera is reported in some villages on the Taptee.

Some oil-cake that was thrown into the Castle moat is very offensive.

The damage to the Gackwar's villages is not included in the above.

CONTINUED HEAVY RAIN.

Heavy showers continue, but the river has greatly fallen.

ALTERATIONS IN THE CIVIL FURLOUGH RULES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

In a Resolution published last September the Government of India intimated to the local Governments, the result of a reference made to them regarding certain proposed alterations in the Civil Furlough Rules. The Secretary of State has now intimated his general concurrence with the views of the Government, remarking that while it is undesirable to lay down any general rule regarding the length of time any officer should remain in one district, or as to the considerations which should guide local Governments in posting officers on their return from furlough, the arrangements of Government must always be regulated with regard to the requirements of the public service. The Viceroy trusts these instructions will be strictly carried out, and remarks that while frequent changes are bad, an officer may yet be left too long in a district, when a change would be desirable both for himself and the district administration.

With regard to the proposal made to the effect that an officer should be compelled to take more or less leave than he applies for, to suit the public requirements, under penalty of forfeiting his lien on his appointment, the Secretary of State remarks that the Government should certainly have the power of refusing an officer the full leave for which he applies, if there is reason to think that the grant of the precise amount will be prejudicial to the public interest; but he does not think that an officer should ever be required to take more leave than he desires, or that he should, even if prepared to pay the penalty of forfeiting the lien on his appointment, or his claim on a similar one, have the right of taking an amount of leave, whether less or more, which would be inconvenient to Government.

The Viceroy desires that effect may be given to this view.

If has been decided that the period after which an officer becomes entitled to his first furlough, namely, eight years, shall not be shortened to five years, as was recommended.

The principle of imposing a check on the abuse of leave rules by recurring grants of furlough on medical certificate is approved of, but the mode of imposing this check is still under consideration.

The Secretary of State agrees to the proposal that except in very special cases extensions of leave should not be granted in England, unless the applicants produce evidence that the Government under which they are employed have no objection to such extension.

THE SUBSIDY TO THE AMEER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

The statement made by the *Standard* regarding the payment of a subsidy to the Ameer of Cabul is so far correct, that the Government of India has expressed its willingness to give the Ameer pecuniary assistance to the extent of a subsidy of twelve lakhs yearly, on condition that he conforms to a line of conduct consistent with friendliness to us, and the observance of our interests; but no answer has yet been received from the Ameer to the communication in which the offer was made. Therefore, the matter cannot be considered as absolutely settled.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUEZ CANAL AGREEMENT.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the legal opinion of the Crown lawyers is that M. de Lesseps possesses the exclusive right to make a second Canal through the Isthmus of Suez.

Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice in the House last night that he would bring forward a motion to reject the agreement with M. de Lesseps when the 68,000,000 capital is moved.

Agitation against the agreement is spreading throughout the country.

THE CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL.

The House of Commons last night passed through Committee the "Corrupt Practices Bill."

CETEWAYO AGAIN DEFEATED.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Latest news from the Cape states that fighting has been renewed between Cetewayo and the chiefs Usibepu and Oham, and that the former has sustained another defeat.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, JULY 14.

The mortality from cholera is decreasing, but the disease has spread to Talkha, Belkas, and Ghobar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 12th instant.

SUEZ, JULY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

TRINCOMALEE, JULY 14.

H. M. S. Euryalus and Tourmaline sailed for Mauritius this evening.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Total week's sales of Cotton	47,000	bales.
" " Surats	6,000	"
" Imports of Cotton	43,000	"
" Surats	Nil.	"
" Stock of Cotton	965,000	"
" Surats	123,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	52,000	"

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	3½d.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ per cent.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4 per cent. French Rentes	103f.
Bar Silver	50 7-16

The sum of about £180,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Portugal.

Arrivals—Clarice and Lucinda.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

N.B.—Means and lines right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, July 14.

10 p.m.	78·3

SUNDAY, July 15.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	78·2
2 p.m.	78·3
6 p.m.	78·3

THE sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the Bank of Bombay proprietary is to be held on Wednesday, August 8.

WE see the Commissioner of Police advertises that the offer of a reward of Rs. 5,000 for the apprehension of "Kakoo" Wadia, the ingenious defaulting cashier who so mysteriously disappeared when the directors of the Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company tardily made up their minds to have him arrested, remains in force till further notice.

THE Hon'ble T. C. Hope has sent a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Collector of Surat for the relief of the sufferers from the floods, and has asked for full particulars regarding the floods.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Bombay, stating that heavy rain fell on Saturday on the Gackwar's Railway line near Killanpore, and that about 300 feet of the line were washed away.

REFERRING to the floods in Guzerat, the *Bombay Guardian* asks:—"Should not the B. B. and C. I. Railway have more elevated embankments in those parts? Just now it is almost impossible to maintain through communication."

COL. DREVER, C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, Madras, who had been ailing for some days, died at Madras on Thursday morning.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR DONALD STEWART returned from the interior to Simla a week since, having benefited much by the short respite from business.

A GENERAL meeting of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presiding. The chairman moved the adoption of the directors' report for the year ended 31st May last. Mr. James Slight expressed his dissatisfaction with the amount of business which the company had been able to secure during the past year. He did not see the wisdom of the directors in not accepting the risks of mofussil insurance. He was sure that the company, being more favourably situated than its rivals, might have done a far better business than it had actually done. The Chairman having replied to the remarks of Mr. Slight, the motion for the adoption of the report was put and carried, Mr. Slight being the only dissentient. It was then resolved that out of the balance of profit, a dividend of Rs. 200 per share be declared, that Rs. 600 be paid as bonus to the office establishment, and that Rs. 8,949 be carried to the reserve fund account (which will then stand at Rs. 1,50,000), leaving Rs. 37,858 to be carried forward to the next year's account. Other minor resolutions having been carried, the meeting separated.

ON the question of Volunteer Cavalry *vs.* Volunteer Mounted Infantry, the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* remarks: "We are glad to see that the views of Government in the matter are at one with ours. Government have refused to sanction the enlistment of a corps of cavalry, but are willing to allow the enrolment of a body of mounted volunteer infantry. The addition to the local regiment, if the corps is raised, will be a substantial one, and we trust that the people of Bombay will not be slow to avail themselves of the approval by Government of the project."

MAJOR G. E. ERSKINE, of the Oudh Commission, is on leave at Simla, devoting his leisure to the completion of the Report on the Oudh Rent question.

IT is said that the present Commissioner of Kumaon, Sir Henry Ramsay, has applied, or is about to apply, for yet another extension of his term of office.

STREET fights have taken place between the rival Chinese factions in Rangoon. A telegram dated 12th July states that many persons have been seriously injured. Hostilities had only been temporarily suspended.

A TRIAL of Chinese labour is to be made for agricultural and mining purposes in British Burmah. The coolies are to be imported.

THE price of rice at Rangoon has risen greatly because of an increasing demand from the Straits, where supplies have failed, owing to the Tongking war, and to the scarcity in Java. Large importations of salt have just been made. A demand for rice and paddy has arisen also in Upper Burmah.

THE latest reports from Afghanistan received by the Allahabad paper would seem to imply that the Ameer is once more thinking of turning westwards, and to that end is disposed to adopt a conciliatory tone towards the Shinwaris. "It is not, we imagine, improbable that he may very shortly retrace his steps to Kabul, in which case the idea of his visiting India for an interview with the Viceroy may be taken as definitely abandoned."

A CORRESPONDENT at Abbottabad telegraphed on July 10 to the Lahore paper:—"News was received at Jallalabad, on the 5th instant, that the army of Ayub Khan had attacked Herat and had been totally defeated. The Ameer ordered a salute to be fired in honour of the victory." But this intelligence does not appear to be anything more than a bazaar rumour.

As yet there are no symptoms, an up-country paper says, of mischief brewing in the Khyber over the salt question. It may be taken for certain that in case of obstructions to the traffic, the Government policy will be merely to suspend the allowances paid to the Afridis, leaving to the tribesmen themselves the onus of closing the Pass.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN'S election for the Finance Membership, the *Pioneer* remarks, is not only a feather in the cap of the North-West Civil Service, but it suggests the reflection that the last men of the old Haileybury régime, taken at random by interest pure and simple as they were, were of an excellent stamp, well able to hold their own against the first of the competition men, admittedly the best sent out. Thus we have Sir Alfred Lyall and his brother, Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir Steuart Bayley, Messrs. Grant and Bernard furnishing a Lieutenant-Governor, a Financial Minister, a Member of the Executive Council, a Foreign Secretary, and two Chief Commissioners.

THE special report submitted to the Bengal Government by the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, summarising the result of his inquiries into the damp opium business, is now before the Government of India. The mystery which shrouded the shortcomings of the Opium Department, when the first disclosures were made, the Allahabad paper says, has now been cleared away; and if the report is published in full a very curious story will be unfolded for the benefit of the Indian public.

THE Northern India Rifle Association in its annual report announces that its competitions will in future be confined to the Bengal Presidency. We suppose the extraordinary scoring at Bellary last year is responsible for this restriction.

HERE is a highly original and rather amusing idea, from the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*:—"It is clear that Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee has a cause of action against the jail authorities. He was sent to the civil side of the jail, and not to spend any portion of his time during the term of imprisonment in a cab. Besides, the jail authorities took upon themselves the risk of endangering the life and health of the Babu in forcing him into a carriage, and driving him for two hours in all parts of the southern suburbs." However, the *Patrika* thinks that "the Government acted well in taking a certain amount of precaution," as "there might have been a disturbance."

THE Simla paper says:—Leopards are beginning to be troublesome. On Thursday night one went into the verandah of a house on Jakko, and made off with a sheep. He was pursued, but the night being dark he could not be seen. There is no doubt of the animal being a leopard, he it had the impudence to put his head within the door of the room where the residents were sitting, and he could then be plainly seen.

IT will be interesting to wives in Bombay and elsewhere to learn how their sisters in Gujerat so love their husbands that they take even kicks and cuffs as tender evidences of marital affection. The editor of the *Indian Spectator*, who is on tour in Gujerat, tells us this traveller's story:—"How did you like your stay at your mother-in-law's, dear?"—asks the mother of her daughter, who has just returned from her husband's. "Everything is good, dear: mother-in-law and sister-in-law are kind as mother's milk; but how do I know, mother, that my *this* (husband) loves me? I have tried to please him in every way; but he has not yet beaten me once, no, not so much as a kick, mother, not a slap nor even an angry word or look! How can I say that he loves me?" Poor young thing, she may get striking proofs of affection before she is much older, if that is the way she looks at matters. The editor thinks it is the result of "social starvation:"—"The Gujarat Hindu—I mean of the lower class—generally makes an apathetic husband. And the poor little wife, a stranger in a strange city, suffering keenly from social starvation, is naturally anxious to attract the husband's attention even if that attention take the form of a kick or foul abuse from the hulking idiot."

SAYS the *Catholic Examiner*:—The Bombay Municipality have refused to turn pawnbrokers on a large scale. This is good news to the Marwaris, who, if they ever read the papers, will feel truly grateful to the gentlemen who defended their interests on grounds of high Political Economy. Let Free Trade flourish—at cent. per cent.

YET another suggested compromise is put forward as offering a solution of the Jurisdiction Bill difficulty. A correspondent, "J. G.," writes to the *Statesman*:—

"I propose to make European British subjects amenable to the jurisdiction of *all* judges and magistrates in the Presidency towns or in the mofussil, irrespective of their creed, colour, or descent, but at the same time to give such subjects the right to demand that whenever the judge or magistrate who sat in judgment over them was not a European British subject, there should be associated with him two jurors (in districts in which the jury system prevailed) or two assessors (in districts in which the jury system did not prevail) who were European British subjects. Similarly, I would give to the non-European British subject the right to demand two jurors or assessors of his own nationality, or of any nationality he might name instead, to be associated with the magistrate or judge sitting in judgment over him, but not belonging to his own nationality. If my propositions are accepted, there will be no race disqualification at all in a judge, and at the same time no accused person need be afraid about his motives or his manners being misunderstood by his judges. If the accused was brought up before a judge of his own nationality—in the case of a European British subject if he was brought up before a European British subject, there would be no necessity of having recourse to any jurors or assessors. But in cases in which it proved otherwise, I would not deprive the judge of his jurisdiction, but would at the same time take sufficient care to see that the language, manners, and motives of the accused were not misunderstood, and that a failure of justice did not ensue because of such misunderstanding, and would, with that view, have jurors or assessors of his own nationality to help the judge in the right understanding and decision of the case. To provide, however, for cases in which jurors or assessors of the nationality of the accused cannot be had at the place, I have left it optional with the accused to name a nationality instead of his own (*e.g.*, a Frenchman in the absence of a Frenchman might name Englishmen.)"

THE Calcutta Municipal Commissioners have adopted, and have obtained the approval by the Bengal Government of, a scheme for extending the water-supply of the city and suburbs. Two plans were submitted, one proposing to construct an iron main and the other suggesting a masonry culvert. It has been decided to lay a 48in. iron main, which, it is calculated, will provide a supply of 16 million gallons for the city, and 4 million gallons for the suburbs. At present the suburbs require only 2 million gallons daily, but it has been judged advisable to make provision at once to meet the increase in their requirements which is sure to occur within a few years. The Bengal Government have consented to contribute towards the cost of the scheme by reducing one-half of the annual grant which the Municipality is called upon to pay towards the maintenance of the Police. The Government Resolution says:—

The form which the aid to be given by Government can best take is a transfer to itself of a portion of the Police charges now borne by the Municipality. At present those charges are shared equally by Government and the Municipality, and the cost to each is about Rs. 76,000 a year. Mr. Rivers Thompson regrets that the condition of the provincial finances will not admit of the immediate complete exemption of the Municipality from all charges on account of Police. In view, however, of the great importance of securing a fair supply of filtered water to the suburbs, and of providing for the reclamation of *bustees* and for other important [illegible] he will be prepared to relieve the [illegible]y of one-half of the charges now borne [illegible] account of Police, with effect from the beginning of the next financial year. Against this annual relief a sum will be placed to the credit of the Municipality for any educational, medical, and other charges now borne by Government, which may appear appropriate for transfer to the Municipal Budget. There will still remain a substantial sum, over and above the charges on account of the water-supply, for expenditure on a scheme of general sanitary and other improvements; and with enlarged resources the Municipality will be in a position to give early effect to improvements. A Bill will be introduced into the Bengal Council during the coming session, to enable the Municipality to levy a water-rate, and to construct the works necessary for the distribution of the water received from the Calcutta mains.

THE *Indian Daily News* thinks that the Government might take into consideration the effect of the quarantine regulations in the Mediterranean upon the leave taken by those officers who with three months' holidays seek to spend a portion of them in England. Fifteen or twenty days, deducted from short leave of three months, is a serious matter to an officer who has determined to take the opportunity of visiting England. The Government might, therefore, extend the leave for short terms so as to cover the period spent in quarantine, provided the officers' report be duly supported by a certificate from the master of the vessel in which he might have undergone quarantine.

AN up-country paper learns that "the entry of Englishmen into Hundes for any purpose whatever has this year, contrary to custom, been prohibited by the Thibetan Governor of Lhassa, of which district, under Chinese rule, Hundes apparently forms part. The explanation given by the Thibetan authorities for what must be to many intending sportsmen and travellers a serious disappointment, is stated to be an insult offered last year by an Englishman (not an officer, by the way) to the *Shumpung*, or head official of Hundes. The nature of the insult was, we understand, a purely personal one; and there ought to be no great difficulty in having rescinded a prohibition which not only closes for an indeterminate period a curious and interesting tract of country, but also while it lasts shuts out the Indian sportsman from some of his happiest and most prolific hunting grounds. More particularly, it deprives the *shikari* of his chance of obtaining the trophy of the Thibetan chase which adorns the head of the *ovis ammon*."

MILITARY NEWS.

CONSEQUENT on the return of Colonel J. P. Pedler, Commandant, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, the Government of India approve of the following appointments:—Colonel T. H. Way, 2nd-in-Command, 4th Infantry, to be Officiating Commandant, *vice* Captain W. G. C. Johnstone, who reverts to 2nd-in-Command; Lieutenant A. Adye, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 5th Infantry, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 1st Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Infantry, *vice* Captain J. J. Kennedy, officiating as Commandant, 2nd Infantry; Lieutenant E. W. St. G. Welchman reverts to Wing Officer and Adjutant, 3nd Infantry.

THE abolition of regimental instructors of musketry in British regiments in India has been ordered to have effect from the 1st July. The serjeant instructors are permitted to retain their rank and pay until otherwise provided for. The Government of India, it is presumed, will follow the example set them in England and grant a bonus of two months' staff pay to each of the officer instructors who have been gazetted in the *London Gazette*.

CAPTAIN P. GEOGHEGAN, Quartermaster, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Fort William, has been ordered home by a Medical Board and was to leave Calcutta on Friday, the 13th inst ant. He only returned from sick leave to England a short while ago, and appeared to be hale and hearty, when suddenly taken with paralysis of the left side, about a fortnight ago.

LIEUTENANT R. C. S. MACAUSLAND, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 45th Bengal Native Infantry, is seconded for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab.

LIEUTENANTS H. E. BASSY and W. C. F. Field, Bombay Staff Corps, complete their probationary service for the Military Account Department on the 18th and 20th instant, respectively, and will be examined at Poona.

LIEUTENANT H. R. MARRETT, B. S. C., has been appointed an Assistant to the Superintendent, Hissar Cattle Farm.

LIEUTENANT H. G. RYLAND succeeds Lieutenant Marrett at Multan, as Executive Commissariat Officer. Lieutenant H. Bond proceeds to Peshawur, to relieve Lieutenant H. G. Ryland. Lieutenant Bond will, in all probability, officiate as Executive Commissariat Officer, Peshawur, during the absence on leave of Major W. R. Bunbury, Assistant Commissary-General.

"FIELD OFFICER" writes us:—The corrospondent to an up-country paper you quote in your Military News of to-day's issue (13th), must be in error. An officer who has served 32 years is entitled to count 5 years' leave, and would be entitled to £783 a year pension, if he joined the Staff Corps before or on 12th September, 1866. If, however, he had enjoyed 10 years' leave, he would have to stay on till he had 37 years' service before he could obtain the £783 pension.

THE 2nd Battalion (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Middlesex Regiment, having nearly completed its three years' service in British Burmah, proceeds from Rangoon to the Madras Presidency next cold weather. It is more than probable that this battalion will proceed, on first arrival at Madras, to Bangalore, to take part in the camp of exercise to be held at that station next cold weather. On the conclusion of the camp of exercise, it is intended that the regiment shall proceed to Secunderabad. It will be relieved in British Burmah by the 2nd Battalion Prince Albert's Light Infantry (the Somersetshire Regiment).

THE detachment of British Infantry at Chunar is to be relieved from Dinapore, so soon as the General Officer Commanding Allahabad Division may consider it safe to do so without incurring risk to health.

THE Government of India have decided that Golaghat is the most suitable location for the Assam Transport Depôt, it being more healthy than Gowhantty and nearer probable scenes of operations.

UNDER instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Kinloch is, on his recent regazettement, posted to the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles, Ferozepore.

The Government of India have sanctioned the increase of camels in the Peshawur District by 100.

THERE are now said to be no less than five applicants for employment in the Commissariat Department, amongst subaltern officers doing duty with Native Infantry regiments in the Presidency district, for whom there are no vacancies.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of a Kurrachee paper, the excessive heat at Multan has been very trying indeed, and has told severely on the 2nd Battalion of the Manchester Regiment, which has been stationed there since the 66th Regiment left. Several cases, some fatal, of heat apoplexy have occurred amongst the men.

VOLUNTEERS IN KHAKI.—We believe our local Volunteers are endeavouring to conform to the wishes of Government, expressed in their Resolution No. 1078 of 1880, as we understand that at a meeting just held by the Managing Committee G. Company B. V. R., it was decided to adopt the khaki clothing at once, and to call a parade in the same at an early date.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE ADEN AND QUETTA GARRISONS.—The suggestion offered some days ago in the columns of a contemporary, that the Presidencies of Madras and Bengal should bear a share in the burden of garrisoning Aden and Quetta, will not, the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* thinks, commend itself to the recommendation of the Bombay Army. Aden possesses the appointments of a Political Resident with military command, the command of the Aden troops, and a post in the Commissariat. Quetta has the appointments of a Brigadier-General and a Deputy Surgeon-General. The substitution of Madras and Bengal troops for the Bombay Forces now quartered at those stations might entail a possible danger of these coveted appointments being surrendered to the officers of the sister Presidencies.

FURTHER DAMAGE TO THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE heavy rains have washed away some two hundred yards of the G. I. P. Railway line at Budlapore, a place about forty-two miles from Bombay. In consequence of the damage, the Madras mail, which was due here at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, was expected to arrive at a very late hour in the evening. The passengers had to get out of the train at Budlapore, and walk over the break, before they could be brought on to Bombay by another train which was despatched for the purpose from Callian The Poona passenger train, which leaves here at 5 p.m., was cancelled yesterday, as it was considered that it would be very inconvenient to the passengers to have to get out of the train and trudge their way over the break in the dark. Mr. Kelly, the Acting Traffic Superintendent, and the railway engineers are on the spot, and it is expected that the damage will soon be repaired, if the rains would hold off for a time.

SURAT FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

THE deputation of the Bombay committee appointed at the residence of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, consisting of Messrs. K. C. Bedarkur, Ghellabhai Haridas, Shantaram Narayen, and Bhimbhoy Kirparam, reached Surat on Friday last. At the suggestion of the deputation, two committees were appointed, namely a working committee of nine members with Mr. Jugjeevundar Khoosaldas as president, and a general committee of sixteen members with Mr. White, the Collector, as president. The working committee is to make a fortnightly report to the general committee and also to the Bombay committee. The working committee has already commenced operations. The deputation have telegraphed to the Bombay committee as follows:—"A working committee has been appointed. Relief has commenced. Ten persons have lost their lives. Heavy rain is falling. No fresh floods have come on. Much damage has been done to property. Great distress among the people."

The executive committee of the Surat Flood Relief Fund on Saturday received the following telegram from Messrs. Shantaram Narayen, Khunderao Chimunrao Bedarkar, Ghellabhoy Hureedas, and Bhimboy Kirparam, who have been deputed to Surat by the committee, to organise measures for distributing relief to the sufferers from the flood at Surat and the adjoining villages:—"Working committee organised. Relief progressing. Few lives lost. Raining heavily. No flood. Property much damaged. Much distress."

THE following sums have been paid to the credit of the above account to date, viz.:—

	Rs.	A.
Amount previously acknowledged	53,299	12
Amounts paid on the 13th instant:—		
Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Haridas	500	0
Bai Banoobai, daughter of Bomonjee Kalikosaro Mody of Surat	300	0
Mr. Jaibhoy Ardesir Sett	300	0
" Framjee Hormusjee Bomonjee Setna	225	0
" Chuhildass Lullobhoy	200	0
" Framjee Hormusjee, Commissary-walla	200	0
" Bhimjee Parshotum, Broker	200	0
A Mahomedan gentleman through Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit	100	0
Employés of Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co.	76	8
Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Darcowalla	75	0
Pherozeshaw Manockjee Deka	75	0
Clerks of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell & Co.	75	0
Bai Ruttonbai, widow of Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Setna	51	0
Mr. H. B. Moos	50	0
" Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Ooorigur	50	0
" Rustomjee Eduljee	50	0
Messrs. Merwanjee Jejeebhoy's sons	50	0
Mr. Eduljee Bomonjee Morris	30	0
" Jehangir Merwanjee, 2nd contribution	30	0
" Jeevanjee Eduljee Doctor	25	0
" Framjee Cursetjee Asavida	25	0
Bai Soopabai, daughter of Hormusjee Bomonjee Setna	25	0
Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Moolla Feroz.	25	0
Teachers and Boys of the Fort Govt. Vernacular School	20	3
Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee, G. G. M. C.	20	0
Bai Awabai, wife of Cursetjee Eduljee Darcowala	15	0
Mr. Pestonjee Framjee Mody	10	0
K. K. M.	10	0
Dr. Fakirjee Ratanjee	10	0
Bai Navazbai, wife of Byramjee Cursetjee Darcowala	10	0
Mr. Otamram Nurbheram Mehta	10	0
Dr. Adhair Dadabhoy Mody	10	0
Clerks of the Town Duty Refund Department of the Bombay Municipality	7	0
Late Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Jeevanjee Tannawalla	6	0
A poor boy	5	0
Total...	56,170	7

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS,
SHANTARAM NARAYEN,
VIJBHOOCANDAS ATMARAM,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 14th July, 1883.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It gives me pleasure to see that a committee has been formed by the public-spirited inhabitants of Bombay to collect subscriptions in aid of the sufferers of Surat and its neighbourhood by the recent floods. I am, however, sorry that the aid is intended to be confined to the sufferers of Guzerat alone. Hundreds of poor people have become homeless by the floods in Khandeish. Not only the Taptee, but small rivers and rivulets taking their rise from the Satpuda Hills were innundated, and swept away houses situated along their banks. Taloda, Edalapur, Bhosawal, Yaval, Raver, Taloda, Amalner, and several small villages have suffered from the innundations. Khandeish being in a remote corner of the Presidency, and no telegrams or letters having appeared in the English or the vernacular papers of Bombay, the public of Bombay do not seem to know of the disasters in this district. But I assure them that much mischief has been done by the recent floods here.

Yaval, July 12. X.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 13.—The barometric changes continue irregular and comprise a rise over Burmah, Upper Bengal, Assam, and parts of Bombay and Madras, and a fall over the Punjab, Orissa, and many central stations. The depression off Orissa is still shown, and is becoming deeper. Easterly breezes have become general in Bengal, and northern winds over the Central Provinces; but elsewhere there is little change. The rainfall has been heavy, both in the west coast and in the North-West Himalaya. Rain to-day:—Chakrata, Mussoorie, Bombay, and Mercara, 4 inches; Cochin and Mangalore, 3 inches; Ratnagherry and Goa, 2 inches; Dacca, False Point, Seconuch, Mount Abu, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, and Rangoon, 1 inch.; Lahore, Ranikhet, Calcutta, Khundwa, Ajmere, Poona, and Moulmein, ½ inch. Previously, Calicut and Diamond Island, 1 inch.; Naini Tal, Cawnpore, and Guti, ½ inch.

EGUTPURA.—Our correspondent writes:—Total rainfall this monsoon at Egutpura up to Friday evening, 13th July, was 52·50 inches.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—The following is the official summary of the N.-W. P. crops and weather reports, for the week ended on the 11th inst:—Rain fell in all reporting districts during the week. Ploughing and sowing are in progress, but several districts complain of the insufficiency of the rain, and the rice sowings have been stopped in Sitapur in consequence. Cholera appears to be abating. Prices are stationary in most districts, but are rising in a few.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously registd.	33 46	43 63	40 23	45 78
12 Thursday	4 5	2 20	1 72	1 22
14 Saturday	4 5	2 20	1 72	1 22
15 Sunday	4 10	4 40	4 40	5 32
Total	44 36	50 23	46 41	52 32
Corresponding date last year	45 33	52 14	51 25	54 43

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(15TH JULY, 1883.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Thermo. in Shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity and force at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Degs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·566	83·5	N N E	7	0·23
Surat	·578	84·1	S W	6	0·00
Bombay	·541	78·3	W S W	28	3·74
Ratnagherry	·724	78·3	W	18	2·16
Karwar	·785	79·1	S W	strong.	2·31
Mangalore	·863	77·5	W	4	2·97
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	·913	78·6	S E	..	1·37
Masulipatam	·938	86·3	S S W	18	0·10
Madras	·774	86·9	S W	24	0·04
Negapatam	·792	87·4	S W	4	0·11

REPORT OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY

WE extract the following passages from the Report of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay for the half-year ended on the 30th June:—

The season at its opening promised to be a remunerative one. Large crops of cotton, grain and seeds were on the ground, and the harvest brought to market has proved to be the largest on record. But the policy of the India Council, which had endeavoured to maintain a minimum of about 1-8d. for Council Bills, was suddenly reversed, and this market was deluged with telegraphic transfers as well as bills to such an extent that the value of money was not more than 2 per cent. per annum for the first two months of the half year. The immense volume of trade in time absorbed these supplies, and has even kept pace with the unusual amount of Council Paper issued since the commencement of the official year. But while telegraphic transfers on India are issued by the India Council in excess of the amount advertised for allotment each week, and apparently for any amount wanted, the presence of a new factor in our local money market must be recognised.

About two years ago the Government of India asked the Directors to allow the introduction of Post Office Savings Banks, throughout this Presidency. While certain privileges were conserved for the existing Government Savings Bank, which is under the management of this Bank, no provision was made under the new regime to secure equal advantages to those derived under the agreement with Government, which has still several years to run, and under which the management of all Savings Banks in this Presidency is vested in this Bank. The Directors were therefore unable to assent to the scheme. During the past half year, however, the Government of India proposed an equitable arrangement to which the Directors had pleasure in agreeing, and in consequence Post Office Savings Banks have been opened in this Presidency under the management of the Post Office.

The Liquidation of the four Mills still drags on. The financial position remains unchanged, but until the Directors are in a position to close the accounts of the Mills, they deem it inexpedient to make the transfers by which the available surplus of Rs. 75,472-15-11 might be passed to credit of Bad and Doubtful Debt Liquidation account. The Directors still expect a further small dividend.

The Profit and Loss Account shows a net gain of Rs. 6,51,139-5-7, including the balance of Rs. 1,07,691-14-10 brought from the previous half year.

The Directors in their last report referred to the approaching termination of Mr. Balfour's engagement with the Bank.

He has at their request agreed to continue in office until after the approaching General Meeting, after which he intends to finally leave India, when his connection with the Bank will terminate. The Directors in recognition of the distinguished services he has rendered to the Bank during the fifteen years he has held the appointment of Secretary and Treasurer, have granted him a bonus of Rs. 40,000.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SAVING LIFE AT SURAT.

THE report we published the other day of a Parsee having saved 106 lives has been corroborated by a Surat paper which states:—"The swimmer, Dadabhoy Pandya, besides rendering valuable assistance to the city police inspector, rescued from drowning eighty-five men near Godhe Baug and twenty-one near the hospital. Dr. Robb, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Aderjee, the Magistrates, and the inspector of police will bear ample testimony to the heroic work performed by this man." In reference to the above the *Rast Goftar* says:—"Really this man deserves something more than passing notice. The Royal Humane Society's bronze medal was awarded to Mr. Byrne for saving the life of a woman who had jumped into a well. Would it be too much to ask the Society to award a gold medal to Dadabhoy? We think the Collector of Surat should represent the case in the proper quarters."

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH'S LETTERS.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—This week two valuable documents have been published in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*. Professor Wordsworth's letters should be carefully studied by every impartial European. Every educated native should carefully analyse them. It is not too much to say that they are worthy of being reprinted and largely circulated. We think translations of them in the native languages should be freely distributed for the guidance of those who are unable to read English.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

LET us not forget the year 1837, when Sir Robert Grant, the then Governor of Bombay set an example of philanthropy which cannot be easily forgotten. In response to a deputation, His Excellency Sir R. Grant contributed the magnificent sum of Rs

formation, and it was not a perfectly blank mind, that he would bring to the study of these questions. Mr. Ollivant, since he was appointed Municipal Commissioner, had daily and hourly looked into these questions, and it would be to the advantage of the Municipality if he were allowed an opportunity to see how they dealt with those subjects in England and in Paris. As Mr. Disraeli would say, the sum of Rs. 7,000 was merely a fleabite. They spent something like a million sterling on the new drainage scheme, and that being the case, it was incumbent upon them, as men of business, to take what steps they could to have the best advice possible. No doubt, Mr. Ollivant would not come back as expert, but he would be in a position to give them valuable advice with regard to the questions that from time to time came before the Corporation. As to the question of health, he (Mr. Geary) said he did not think that Mr. Ollivant would himself entertain any fear that his health would not be able to stand the strain that was proposed to be placed upon him. Mr. Ollivant, as he (Mr. Geary) understood, suffered merely from the incessant toil and the routine of office work to which he was subjected in a climate like this, and the benefit which he sought would be obtained by his presence in the European climate, and the comparative rest which he would enjoy there, even if he were to undertake the proposed duties. On these grounds he, and he hoped also the Corporation, would vote in favour of the extension of leave which was asked for. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Macfarlane observed that it would have been much more business-like if the proposer and seconder of the resolution had, at least, given them an opportunity of considering the matter some time before Mr. Ollivant went home. Regarding the question of Mr. Ollivant's health, he did not think they should grant him an extension of leave before he asked for it. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Ollivant knew perfectly well that if he required three months' further leave for the benefit of his health, he would get it from Government, on what terms he (Mr. Macfarlane) could not say. It was not business-like to ask to Mr. Ollivant, in a sort of off-hand way, to spend three months in desultory travelling, and looking at various things, more or less as an amateur.

Mr. Telang said that although he was not present during the whole discussion, he had heard what was urged by Mr. Geary, and he thought it desirable to make one or two remarks. The Municipality of Paris deputing an officer or a commission to inquire into the conditions of one particular subject with regard to the Municipality of London appeared to be a very different thing from the Municipality of Bombay asking a Municipal officer to go over not one, but several, cities, not of one country, but of one continent, for the purpose of investigating not one subject, but half a dozen. It seemed to Mr. Telang that there was a very great difference between the two cases. He should be quite prepared to spend not only seven, but ten or twenty thousand rupees, if he were sure of getting in return something better than merely flying impressions of a non-professional gentleman, on subjects which had excited the very hottest debate among professional men in this city—impressions which they could not call upon the strictly responsible officers of the Municipality to accept. (Hear, hear.) He was not one of those who believed they had the perfection of municipal government in any other government. (Laughter.) He would have light from any quarter it came, but he would not have distorted information, which might act as an *ignis fatuus*, only to mislead and embarrass them. (Hear, hear.) Though he would vote on the same side as Dr. Blaney, he must say that the resolution did not, as Dr. Blaney supposed, imply any censure of either the Municipal Engineer or the Health Officer. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dosabhoy, in the course of his reply, said that neither Mr. Peterson nor any other member who opposed his resolution had made out any case against it. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Peterson, and laughter.) It was very strange that the very gentleman who, from the platform of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, had cried out that they were launched in a muddle, that the city was going to be poisoned, and that more light was wanted, now from the table of the Corporation said, "Oh, don't let us have more light." (Laughter.) As to Dr. Blaney's argument that the resolution implied a reflection on the Municipal officers, Mr. Dosabhoy said that this was an interpretation of his motion which those officers themselves would never think of putting. Their Health Officer, Dr. Weir, for whom Dr. Blaney had stood up for the first time that day (a laugh), had himself told the speaker how glad he was that the resolution was about to be proposed. It was stated that Mr. Ollivant was a non-professional; but so were the heads of every department. So was Mr. Hope, who was in charge of the Public Works Department. Sir Richard Temple constructed the Kandahar Railway—was he an engineer? What they wanted was a man of ability, energy, and grasp, like Mr. Ollivant, and the speaker was sure that the experience of such a man would be most beneficial to the city. He strongly held this view, in spite of what Mr. Telang, who was an ornament and an acquisition to the Corpration—(hear, hear)—had said to the contrary.

Dr. Blaney, Mr. Nowrozjee, and Mr. Peterson here rose, one after another, to offer "personal explanations" regarding some of the statements made by Mr. Dosabhoy in his reply.

The Chairman, before putting the proposition to the vote, made a few observations in favour of extending Mr. Ollivant's leave.

The resolution being put, was carried by fifteen votes to thirteen.

Mr. Peterson here rose to ask the Chairman whether it was not the case that according to the rules the Chairman had no more right of addressing the meeting, after a reply had been delivered, than any other member. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said that after the discussion of vexed questions at the table the Chairman always claimed the right of summing up.

Mr. Macfarlane.—Who gives him the right? (Order.) I merely ask a question.

Mr. Peterson said the Chairman had a right to sum up, but he could only do that before the debate was finally closed with a reply.

The Chairman said he only followed the practice that was in vogue at these meetings.

Mr. Peterson then gave notice of a motion on the subject.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE COLABA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

"G. C. L." writes to the *Pioneer*:—"While at Bombay, a short time back, I had occasion to visit the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, and I now venture to remark on what I saw and heard at that time relative to the management of that would-be humane institution. I was informed (by one who has a decided right to express himself in giving his opinion on this subject) that whenever the 'Superintendentship of the Asylum fell vacant, it had lately been almost the custom to fill up to the vacancy by appointing men who had received no previous experience in the particular duties which such an office must necessarily entail; and, moreover, that these doctors had, in turn, been removed before it was possible for them to have become acquainted even with the place itself and its inmates, much less the mode of working in an office unusually strange to them. Surely this is not as it ought to be. If it is, all I can say is that the poor fellows who are compelled to make the Asylum their temporary (let us hope) home, are no longer patients, but victims for doctors to practise on. If there is a mistake, and it is admitted, cannot a remedy be found for an error which cannot but have a very serious effect on the working of so important an institution? I am quite certain myself that this branch of the medical profession is one which cannot be mastered but by long study, diligence, and perseverance; and a man requires years of training in it before he is fit to obtain an appointment of the kind of which I have been writing. The doctor who is now carrying on the duties of the Superintendent at Colaba has been there only four months, or five months at the most; but although such is the case, and although his standing in the Indian Medical Department is so short (for he cannot be more than 25 or 26 years of age), might he not be allowed to hold the appointment for a reasonable time at least, for, according to all accounts, he is a man of very great perseverance, and is extremely anxious to succeed in special and difficult work to which he has been appointed?

As to the accommodation of the Asylum itself, much cannot be said in its favour. It is generally believed to be insufficient; and I am told that the Bishop of Bombay has been interesting himself about it, and has already represented to the Government of Bombay that many changes are necessary. I, for one, wish him a hearty success in his good work, as the Asylum is in its present state more like a prison than the comfortable home it ought to be. There is no library there, and no other means, as far as I could see or hear, of improving the minds of those who are stricken with insanity, unless they can find it in wandering about the quadrangle, which is a space occupying about 4,000 square yards, and which is called a garden, although little else than grass is visible on its surface, except the few trees which are of an inferior kind and afford little or no shade to speak of. Nor does there seem to exist any system for allotting to those who are sent to live there apartments set aside for them according to their state of insaneness, which varies in its form and violence according to the peculiarities of the case. The inmates are allowed to communicate with one another without restraint, with few exceptions of course; and in the case of a patient whose insanity only comes on by "fits and starts," this license cannot have any other effect than an aggravation of his malady. Everyone within the walls suffers from the discordant sounds proceeding from the mouths of imaginary orators, and I myself noticed a man, whose insanity only appeared at times, go to his window and by closing it, try to shut out such sounds, which, in his case, certainly were the means of disturbing his mind. I was glad when I got away beyond the formidable walls, though the ravings of some of the worst cases were to be heard for some distance beyond the limits of the Asylum; and it was only on meeting a cheerful friend on my way back to the hotel at which I was living for the time that I could manage to forget the sights and ravings of the poor fellows whom I left within the Asylum walls.

I have often been told that the Asylum at Colaba is not the place for men such as the two I saw there, one of whom was an officer of the Madras Staff Corps, and the other an engineer, because they have a room, and are therefore considered comfortable by the authorities. Neither of them is a really bad case, and they only suffer periodically; so that in their saner moments they may stroll about the garden together, or keep within their rooms and peer out between the bars of their windows upon the ocean, dreaming the while of the home and the dear ones who are beyond the seas:—then, overcome by their thoughts, turn away to look for some more cheerful occupation, and with what result? They look in vain! Beyond the benefit of its locality, which is supposed to be the healthiest in Bombay, there is not much to be said in favour of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, and many changes are necessary before it becomes a dwelling suitable to be offered as a home to those suffering under so terrible an affliction as insanity.

G. C. L.

COMMENTING on the above, the Allahabad paper says:—The general management of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, is "a matter that has been greatly neglected by the responsible authorities. It is beyond denial that for a long time past the asylum has been overcrowded to such a degree as to greatly discommode the inmates. There is also, unfortunately, only too much truth in our correspondent's statement as to the lack of anything likely to afford pleasurable occupation to those who dwell within its walls. In most of the large asylums in England cheerful surroundings and everything that contributes to re-animate the patients are recognised as aids to their recovery. But such utter dreariness envelopes the Colaba Lunatic Asylum that it requires no great elasticity of the imagination to conceive that written above its gates are the words: 'All hope abandon ye who enter here.' This very unsatisfactory state of things is unquestionably due in a great measure to the frequent changes in the medical superintendency of the institution, and to the want of discretion shown in the appointment to that post of gentlemen with no particular experience of insane patients, who should have for a guardian one who possesses qualifications which perhaps specialists only can hold."

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND ANNEXATIONS.

THE Melbourne *Argus* of June 18 has the following leading article:—

Soon after the departure of the last mail, a deputation consisting of clergymen, members of Parliament, merchants, &c., waited on the Premier to request that he would move the Imperial authorities to annex all the islands in the South Seas not yet appropriated by any civilised power, or to establish a protectorate over them. It was urged that while the action of Queensland with respect to New Guinea is under the consideration of Her Majesty's advisers, it would be well to raise the larger question. We have heard frequently of late that the French are about to extend their possessions in the neighbourhood of New Caledonia, and the prospect has excited uneasiness in various quarters. The Australian churches are alarmed lest the missions on which they have spent large sums should be interfered with or suppressed, while the general public is unwilling to see any more convict settlements or military posts established within a short distance of our coasts. The gentlemen who interviewed Mr. Service did not counsel annexation against the wishes of the native races. They proposed to give the islanders an option in the matter, but stated that the long connexion of the British people with them in missionary work and commercial enterprise had begotten a kindly feeling which left little doubt as to the decision. The inhabitants of the New Hebrides were said to be particularly desirous of placing themselves under British rule, while, according to the Rev. John G. Paton, senior missionary to the group, they "fear and hate the French." The necessity for bringing the labour trade, which in the opinion of many is almost bringing "Christianity and civilisation to a standstill," under better control, was also urged as another reason why the wishes of the deputation should be complied with. Mr. Service promised to submit the matter to his colleagues without delay, and to do everything in his power to secure compliance with the views submitted to him. He said that, unfortunately, "Humanitarian, civilising, and christianising movements are often, if not antagonistic to political considerations, at all events not in the same line with them," but that in the present case "politics, religion, commerce, civilisation, and humanity" would all be served by the adoption of the course suggested. The Premier acted with his usual promptitude. Within a few days His Excellency addressed the Secretary of State by cable, and the agent-general was instructed to support the project in Downing-street. In addition to this, the co-operation of the other colonies was secured, so that the policy advocated by the deputation will be pressed on the attention of Lord Derby by gentlemen representing united Australia. The reason given for this somewhat precipitate action is that the answer received by the deputation had been telegraphed to the French Government, and delay might have rendered further proceedings useless. We pointed out that a tactical mistake had been made, and that in all probability the Imperial Government, instead of complying with our request, would take advantage of it to point out the difficulty it is in with respect to New Guinea. It can not take a portion of that island under the British flag without offending a large number of its political supporters, and the demand for further annexation coming before it has made up its mind what to do with reference to an inconvenient request, already under consideration, gives it an excuse for saying that it will not enter upon a policy of which it cannot see the end. We have also heard by cable that the Radicals are urging Her Majesty's advisers to avail themselves of the excuse which our ill-advised importunity has afforded them.

We also drew attention to the fact that, however much the Imperial authorities might be disposed to fall in with our views, they would certainly not entertain an application such as that about to be submitted unaccompanied by an offer to bear a fair share of the expenses involved. We subsequently learnt that the agents-general were also well urged on the point, and had come to the conclusion that before waiting on the Premier a return of the duties to be placed in a position to say how much the colonies would be prepared to contribute. In the original telegram to Mr. R. Murray Smith, Mr. Service stated generally that they might give something towards the cost of governing and protecting the islands, but after its experience in the case of Fiji, the Home Government is not likely to be satisfied with such vague generalities. In communicating with the other colonies no reference was made, apparently, to this most important part of the business, and it is possible that if our neighbours had known that they would be expected to put their hands into their pockets to support the recommendations, they would not have been in quite such a hurry to fall in with the views of Mr. Service's Administration. It is one thing to suggest annexation at the expense of the people of England, and altogether another to place a sum on colonial estimates for the purposes of effecting it. Heroic measures lose a great deal of their attractiveness when they have to be paid for. What arrangement may be come to it is impossible at present to say; but the action of the Colonial Governments and Legislatures in this particular will indicate very clearly the extent of their interest in the proceedings to which they are seeking to commit the mother country.

This is a matter that should be handled by the Imperial Government in a statesmanlike way and not subordinated to mere party convenience. From a strictly Australian point of view it is very undesirable that the New Hebrides, the Solomon Islands, the Loyalty Group, New Britain, New Ireland, &c., should fall into the hands of foreign powers. As convict settlements or naval stations they would be standing nuisances and menaces to these colonies. But no one can contend that their annexation is desirable for strictly Imperial purposes, and that being the case, we cannot fairly ask the people of England to bear the cost of taking and keeping possession. What the mother country may be fairly asked to do for Imperial interests in the Pacific is to establish ports of refuge and coaling stations at strategic points along the great highways of trade, before the chance of doing so has passed away. All portions of Her Majesty's dominions would be benefitted by such a proceeding, and, consequently the cost would justly fall, under existing arrangements, on the general exchequer. At the same time we think that annexation desired by Australia purely on Australian account should be made, if treaty engagements do not stand in the way, provided the colonies will undertake to defray the cost of governing the islands acquired, and to contribute towards their defence in time of war.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

MR. IRVING'S picturesquely dilapidated costume in the part of Robert Macaire on Thursday last followed pretty accurately the traditional "make-up," said to have been suggested to Frederick Lemaitre by the aspect of a broken-down ruffian whom he happened to observe one day looking into the window of the famous pastrycook and maker of "galette" near the Gymnase Theatre. Lemaitre was wont to tell that it was his profiting by this hint that first drew favourable attention to the play, which had already been performed a few nights and very coldly received. This, it must be noted, refers to the original piece, "L'Auberge des Adrets," brought out at the Ambigu Theatre in 1823, and not to the now better-known "Robert Macaire," which was a sort of sequel written for the purpose of introducing once more two popular stage figures. The latter piece, produced at the Folies-Dramatiques on the 14th of July, 1834, is a far more substantial and elaborate work than would be inferred from the stock version performed at the Lyceum. The latter, which is in two acts only, presents, as we have already observed, just so much of the French piece as a well-known dramatic pirate of the period was able to carry away in his memory, or by hasty notes, while witnessing a performance in Paris; for at that period the French play had not been printed. It is a curious illustration of the conservatism of our managers and actors that this wretched production in which the spectator would certainly be at a loss to discover that "Aristophanic" quality which Theophile Gautier so eloquently described, has, with the exception of M. Fechter's version, now held the stage for nearly fifty years. Beyond a rude outline of the characters so admirably played by Mr. Irving and Mr. Toole, it conveys but little notion of the old piece, which was a melodrama in five acts with a prologue, and was the joint work of no fewer than five authors, including "the great Frederick" himself. It is a curious circumstance that when a new version, compounded of the older and the latest French piece, was prepared for performance at the Variétes, about three years ago, the work was superintended by M. Lacoste, who, under his pseudonym of St. Amand, was one of the collaborateurs of "L'Auberge des Adrets," produced just sixty years ago. We may here note that the original Bertrand was Firmin, and not Serres, though the latter is generally credited with the creation.

The sudden death of Mr. H. S. Leigh, at the comparatively early age of forty-six, will be deplored by a very extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, to whom his cheerful wit and amiable qualities had long endeared him. Mr. Leigh's connection with the stage included no substantial or independent work, being mostly confined to free versions of foreign comic operas; but even in these his original humour and scarcely less original facility in versification often displayed themselves in a remarkable degree. Mr. Leigh was never more happy than in furnishing one of those rhymed addresses which are an indispensable feature in benefit performances. Herein he exhibited on occasion a very pleasing combination of humour and feeling. The latest, we believe, of his efforts in this way was the address spoken by Mr. Edward Terry on the occasion of the performances for the benefit of Mr. Royce at the Gaiety the other day. Mr. Leigh's fame, however, will rest upon his volumes of verse, of which "The Carols of Cockayne" and "Lays from the Strand" are the best known.

The following note which we have received from Mr. H. J. Byron refers, as will be perceived, to the history of the late Mr. Robertson's connection with the Prince of Wales's Theatre:—

"The 'well-informed correspondent' who writes to a weekly journal stating that 'Mr. Byron came to Liverpool to see the piece' (Mr. Robertson's Society), 'and was not much impressed with it,' has been exceedingly ill-informed by somebody. I never went to Liverpool to see the piece, because I knew the piece very well, and was very much impressed with it indeed. So much so that I read it to Mrs. Bancroft, then Miss Wilton, feeling sure she would appreciate its freshness and originality. She was as pleased as I was, and the play was shortly afterwards produced. 'Society' had been rejected by several managers; indeed Mr. Buckstone took the trouble to write to the author, saying that 'not only was it unsuitable to the Haymarket, but that it could not, in his opinion, succeed anywhere.' On the hundredth night of its performance at the Prince of Wales's Theatre Mr. Robertson sent Mr. Buckstone a private box with his compliments."

M. Achard, whose powers unfortunately can have little opportunity of displaying themselves in the unimportant parts assigned to him in the performances of the Gymnase company at the Gaiety, is, according to a Paris paper, ambitious of winning distinction as an English actor. According to this authority, M. Achard has obtained authority from MM. Sardou, Augier, Dumas, and Pailleron to represent English versions of certain of their pieces by a company of which he will be the director.

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Geisenheimer	" 18 0	" 21 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	—
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Marcobrunner	" 30 0	—
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From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs.	Rs. 17 0
Moselblumchen	" 16 0	" 19 0
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Rudesheimer	" 20 0	" 23 0
Liebfraumilch	" 23 0	" 26 0
Hochheimer-Rosenberg	" 23 0	" 26 0
Forsheimer	" 28 0	" 31 0
Josephshoefer	" 29 0	" 33 0
Braunrummeler-Rosenberg	" 33 0	" 36 0
Steinberger	" 38 0	" 44 0
Scharzhofberger	" 41 0	" 44 0
Johannisberger	" 43 0	" 45 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauternes	Rs. 19 0	—
Latour Blanche	" 30 0	—

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From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.

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Monforte Wine	" 24 0	—
Vin Tinot Bianco	" 26 0	—

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From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Cascons	"	" 19 0
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From A. DUPUILS MACAU MEDOC.

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St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Laroso	"	" 22 0

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F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars	"	" —
M. & Spann	" 23 0	—
Do. do. Gold Bars	"	" —
M. & Spann	" 30 0	—
Adr. Meshard & Co.'s * * * Cognac	" 26 0	—
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac * * *	"	" —
Very Old	" 34 0	—

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	Per doz. pints.	Per doz. quarts.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 6	Rs. 4 0
Pilsener	" 6 0	" 4 0
Kaiser Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	"	" —
Lagerbier	" 5 0	" 3 0
Romford Bitter Ale	"	Per 2 doz. pints.

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Italian Vermouth	Rs. 18 0	—
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The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognised by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

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Wholesale in India by Kemp & Co., Bombay; Barrie & Co., Madras; Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; E. Pioner & Co., Simla & Lahore; Gillon & Co., Lahore.

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Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Chesterfield, 1881, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

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Serviceable Waterproof Coats, all sizes	...each Rs.	8-0
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MOVEMENT 8 DAYS, WINDING ONLY ONCE A WEEK,

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12 in. Mahogany, for Schools	Rs. 50 cash.	14 in. Teakwood, Chains, Plate	Rs. 112 cash.
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CLOCKS STRIKING.

2 in. Mahogany, Chains, Crown Glass	Rs. 117 cash.	12 in. Teakwood, Chains, Plate-Glass	
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Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	15	0
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Leather Cases for the above	3	0
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Mark Masters Apron's	15	0
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Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	33	0
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Working Tools, Wardens, Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp ... Rs. 15 8

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

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MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,

BOMBAY.

MUNICIPALITY OF RANGOON.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon are prepared, with the sanction of the local Government, conveyed in order No. 266-27 M., dated 10th February, 1883, under Section 7 of the Public Works Loan Act of 1879, to receive TENDERS FOR A DEBENTURE LOAN of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees, on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the Municipal Act VII. of 1874 for the completion of the Rangoon Water Works.

II. Debentures will be issued for the same amount bearing interest at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and 15th September of each year.

Debenture Bonds to the extent of eight thousand rupees will be paid off half-yearly and the Debenture Bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawing, the first to be in the month of August, 1888, and thereafter in the months of February and August of each year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers. The numbers of the Debenture Bonds drawn to be paid off will be notified in one or more of the local papers, and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th March or 15th September next following. The drawings will take place at the Municipal Office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

III. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500.

IV. Tenders for the whole or any part of the abovenamed sum of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Committee up to noon on the 17th July, 1883.

V. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1883," and sent to the Municipal office, addressed to "The President, Municipal Committee, Rangoon."

VI. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 7th August, 1883 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Finance Sub-Committee.

VII. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered and forward the Bank receipt with the tender.

VIII. If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 7th September 1883.

IX. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

X. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

XI. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro-rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

XII. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

XIII. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

XIV. The annual income from the rates and taxes which are offered as security for the loan amount to Rs. 9,80,000. The charges for loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows:—

Interest at 4½ per cent. on Rs. 4,49,083 payable to Government.
Interest at 5½ per cent. on Rs. 7,00,000 payable to the Bank of Bengal.

SHERLOCK HARE, President.

Municipal Office, Rangoon, Dated 10th April, 1883

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. ——— of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Rangoon Municipality, dated the ——— and published in the ——— of dated the ——— and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. ——— for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Bengal at Rangoon for Rs. ——— being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the said Bank of Bengal the sum allotted to me on or before the 7th September, 1883.

Signature.
Address.

DRAFT DEBENTURE.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1883 OF FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES.

No. —— DEBENTURE FOR FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES.

The Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon, appointed under the British Burmah Municipal Act, 1874, in consideration of the sum of Five Hundred Rupees paid to them by ——— do hereby, under and by virtue of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, promise to pay to the said ——— or order, thirty years after the date hereof, the sum of Five Hundred Rupees, together with interest thereon, in the meantime at the rate of five per centum per annum by equal half yearly payments on the 15th of March and the 15th day of September in every year, the first of such half yearly payments to be made on the ——day of ——— 1883, but subject as to the payment of both principal and interest to the conditions endorsed hereon.

For the Municipal Committee of the city of Rangoon this —— day of ———1883.

President
Member
Ex-officio Member

N. B.—For convenience of drawing all transfers of this Debenture must be registered as the ——— Rangoon.

CONDITION ON WHICH THIS DEBENTURE IS ISSUED.

Debenture bonds to the extent of Eight Thousand Rupees will be paid off half yearly and the Debenture bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawing, the first to be in the month of August, 1888, and thereafter in the months of February and August in every year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers. The numbers of the Debentures drawn will be notified in one or more of the local papers and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th of March or 15th September next following the drawing.

The drawings will take place at the Municipal office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

10th April 1883

STONE'S LG A (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

This Ale has been Specially Brewed by MESSRS. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter (being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale so long associated with MESSRS. BASS and Co.'s and our own names.

The above and

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French Flowers of all descriptions and in all the new colours, in great variety.
Ladies Paris Bonnets.
Paris trimmed Straw Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.

Ladies' Black White, and Coloured Kid Gloves
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

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SMALL MEN'S JERSEYS, 1 inch stripe	3	8	each.
MEN'S " " "	4	4	do.
STOCKINGS	1	12	per pair.
CAPS	0	12	each.

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OF A NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEM.

WE have just received a consignment of NEW RACE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES which for durability, accuracy, precision, and convenience leave nothing to be desired.

The Chronograph hand is in front of the watch over the hour and minute hands. The cases are extra strong, with a solid cover on the back and a glass inside to protect the work.

The general objections to the Chronographs with second hand and glass on the back were that those glasses often broke, and each time necessitated a cleaning; that the glasses did not thoroughly protect the works from dust; and that to move the regulator it almost required the help of a watchmaker.

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Guarantee 2 years. Price cash. Postage and packing free.

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AS UNDER FOR SALE OR HIRE ON THE EASY-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

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THE SYMPATHETIC OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
In Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850.

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In Solid Rosewood, Rs. 750.

R. LIPP & SON'S OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
In Solid American Walnut or Rosewood, Rs. 750.
Do. do. Ordinary Square Rs. 650.

THE BIJOU OR STUDENT COTTAGE PIANO,
In solid Wood, Compass 5 Octaves, very Portable, Rs. 300.

A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER PIANOS ON HAND.

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

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NOTICES.

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Byculla "	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Borgaum
Parel Station	Raver		Kadipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Rula Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Damergaur
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Kapri
Kasarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Saigaon
Zuttpoorah*	Dagdal	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poonai¶¶	Keim
Baligaum	Dharam	Loonee	Barsee Road*
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Gorcolee	Marheh
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Yeoat	Unger
Kheirwadee	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Kheirgaum	Mohol
Niphar	Rampur	Patna	Packney ‡
Lasulgaum	Bagra	Dhond†	Sholapur*
Munmar	Semri	Borebail	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Deksal and Bheegwan	Kurubgam
Naldongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Goodoor	Goodoor
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Kartruz	Goolburga*
Raigaum	Babai	Somnulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Galna	Gadawara	Warrengaum	Wadi
Pachora	Bohanee	Nargaum	Nulwar
Mhyee	Kareli (for Saugor)	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Musswud	Nursingpore	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Sinowlee	Kuruk Bali	Biswa Bridge	Road
Julgaum		Nandoora	Kistna
		Jullum†	Chicksagor
		Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I R. LINE.

Colaba	oisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	ali
Marine Line	Dano Road	Unclesur	Byrahvi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahalaxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Bara*ree
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Roa
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Borewlee (Dygur)	Beelesmora	Baroda*	Veerungaum
Bhyndar	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Dhanseln Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patr e
Virar	Muraloe	Nowlay	Kharraghera
Boisala	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat*¶	Bhaiai	Lillajore Rd
	Amrolee	Oomrut	Lucknan
	on	Dakor	Wadw

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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Tanga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.'
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian and *vice versa*.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Baypore.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire, and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca, and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debroogkur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav. Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asserghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhoogi.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
Principal Routes in or passing throgh the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals.
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjeb Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Nainital and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Julhundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy, Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

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DEOLALEE.....	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD ..	Railway Station.		

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ZULULAND AND CETEWAYO.

"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'thi honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicted from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' take[illegible] neutralise the effect o[illegible] he mentioned poison i[illegible] ocks, and pulled out a bot[illegible]'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying [illegible]y into two pannikins, filled them [illegible]th water, and several times repeating [illegible]ose, in few hours we were considerably better."—*"Zululand and Cetewayo," (p. 139), by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwickshir Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Alder shot, when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to be.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALTS?' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla, I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

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